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Tower Views

by Clearway

'Hands Off!' Let Blame Go And Strikes May Work Out And Talk of War Be Stilled

¶ "Hands off thy brother." Accepted in human relations, that dictum makes for individual progress and harmony. Extended to international affairs, the same sentiment brings a tranquillizing sense to thoughts disturbed over the conflict of aims represented by differing forms of government. Being democrats, we may not agree with absolutism. Being absolutists, we may not agree with democracy. But being fellow men, we may agree to disagree peaceably. Condemnation is shaped like a boomerang. Thrown carelessly, its ultimate target is likely to be the thrower. Hands off.

¶ Recent world developments indicate a present tendency toward alignments of politically sympathetic nations in contradistinction to old balance-of-power alliances. The peace conference in Buenos Aires furthers a practical interdependence of American democracies. Germany and Italy represent expanding fascist nuclei which might embrace a group of Middle European states. Great Britain and France are allied for democracy. The Soviet Union covers a vast communistic territory. And latterly publicity is given to the Great Asia Association of Japan, organized to affect a federation of Asiatic nations, a Little League of the East. Are the nations getting neighborly in their own neighborhood?

¶ Prof. Takeyo Nakatani, secretary of the Great Asia Association, thinks they're headed that way. He predicts—to quote from his pamphlet, "Asiatic Asia: What Does It Mean?"—that "the politics of tomorrow will consist of co-existence and co-operation between large groups of nations combined—groups such as the Pan-European Union, the Union of North and South Americas, the Soviet Union, the Asiatic Federation." If his prediction is to reach fruition, however, a great deal more co-existing and co-operating will have to be manifested; a great deal less condemning will have to be achieved, and much more "hands off-ing."

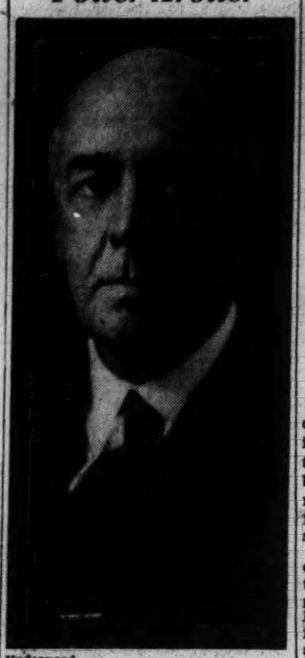
¶ The "hands-off" policy is difficult to follow in the strike situation in America. The deadlocks which grip the two big labor disputes and dampen hopes of speedy settlements of the differences represented by the General Motors strike and the seamen's walkout tend to stir indignant judgments. It is not easy for the public to look with tolerance on voluntary idleness of some 210,000 workers so soon after enforced idleness has been the rule.

¶ The demands of strikers and the reservations of those struck against seem trivial to most observers when weighed against the practical benefits that busy factories might bring. As Gov. Frank Murphy reaches Washington—continuing his untiring efforts to bring the opponents together—he expresses himself as confident that "everything will work out," and he hints at a "new plan." The disinterested portion of the public likewise has a plan. Analyzed it would go something like this: "Quit the nonsense and go to work." Few strikes have secured advantages commensurate to losses. At a time when sentiment is so favorable to adjustments for the common man peremptory demands on the part of labor are more likely to alienate sympathy than to win advantages.

¶ If the reported sentiments of General Göring, Nazi Air Minister, do not seem favorable to a "hands-off" policy, it is perhaps well to remember that threats and protests are a seemingly inescapable concomitant to intense nationalistic diplomacy. Thus, when General Göring hints in Rome, as reported by the Associated Press, that a cleavage of interests may line Europe into two hostile camps under Bolshevism and Fascism, the inference is not necessarily that the "great test" of which he speaks shall be the test of war. Europe has long recognized the potency of words, too. And vast numbers of people interested in the alleviation of warlike sore spots recognize a power more potent than war or words. As hands are lifted from condemnation; fears may lift for confidence.

¶ So far as Spain is directly concerned, "hands off" seems the only just attitude on the part of disinterested observers, for both Fascist insurgents and the Socialist government have rejected the proposal of the International Neutrality Committee for an international arms control. Both sides complain against the other's foreign volunteer reinforcements. This leaves Europe faced with two more problems. Germany and Italy might join Britain and France to stop all volunteers from entering the Spanish conflict from without. France and Britain might join Germany and Italy in erecting a four-power wall against communism. Perhaps if the first were done the second would not be needed. In which case "hands off" would mean: war's off!"

Power Arbiter



Underwood

Frederic A. Delano

President's Uncle and Member of Power Commission

Spanish Refuse Foreign Control Of 'Volunteers'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 19—France, the U. S. S. R. and Portugal having accepted the British plan to ban "volunteers" for Spain first and to institute a system of control afterwards, it is announced today that Valencia and Burgos had both rejected the contemplated system of control.

Meanwhile—four weeks after Britain and France made their joint appeal for speed—the position of the two arch interventionists, Germany and Italy, still remains obscure.

Whereas a few days ago it seemed that they were beginning to think the game of helping Gen. Francisco Franco was not worth the candle, today there are signs pointing in the opposite direction—possibly because the British are so keen on stopping volunteers that it seems to both Berlin and Rome that there may be a certain "nuisance" in sending more of them in the hope that Britain may then be induced to buy off the two fascist powers.

The position leaves Downing Street outwardly undismayed. It is pointed out, for instance, that since the control system was communicated to Valencia and Burgos (respectively the seats of government for the Loyalists and the insurgents), the scheme has been tightened up considerably by making it necessary for merchant vessels proceeding to Spain to obtain a permit in a neutral port, failing which they will be liable to be stopped by the patrolling navies.

At the same time it has to be recorded that the Government's slow and apparently unsure methods are arousing increasing misgivings even among its own supporters, especially after the recent successful calling of the dictatorial bluff over Spanish Morocco.

Malaga Gateway Falls to Rebels South of Madrid: Page 5.

President Puts Power Policies In Board's Hand

Names Committee of Five to Draft Plan for All Federal Projects

Must Report Soon

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Roosevelt shifted the increasingly acute power controversy from the specific question of TVA to the broader question of a permanent national power policy here last night in an unexpected move of great significance.

Citing the fact that the Federal Government will soon be in a position to sell electric power from the giant Bonneville Dam on the Columbia river as well as from its dams in the Tennessee Valley, he selected a committee of five front-page names to draft within "a couple of weeks" legislation which will provide a permanent and uniform power policy for all federal projects.

The move apparently brings the Roosevelt Administration at least to the fork in the power road. The choice lies ahead between utilizing the Government's great power projects as "yardsticks" and nothing more, and using them as a continuing wedge of public ownership to be driven deeper into the markets of the private utilities to an objective not yet defined.

Choice Must Be Made

The choice has been on the horizon ever since Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska won the greatest victory of his political career in passage of the TVA Act. It was before the resolutions committee of the Democratic national convention in Philadelphia last summer and was evaded with difficulty. Time and again a decision has been postponed and the choice deferred. But it is doubtful now whether it can be deferred any longer.

It is no longer the question of a single dam at Muscle Shoals from which Government power can be sold. There is, in addition, an expanding transmission system in the Tennessee Valley, fed by Norris Dam as well as Wilson Dam. Boulder Dam is complete and power generation has started. Bonneville Dam will be finished soon. Ultimately, Grand Coulee Dam will be added to the list of Government-owned means for producing electric energy, and there is also a possibility that the "Quoddy" project may be resumed. And the St. Lawrence waterway with vast incidental power features is again under discussion here.

Just an Opening Wedge

In the beginning TVA was justified as a "yardstick." But there has never been any secret of the fact that the liberals and the progressives of Congress and the Administration looked for more than a mere "yardstick." To them Wilson Dam at Muscle Shoals was merely the opening wedge toward public ownership. Every ton of concrete poured into a federal dam since that date has been so much more weight behind the wedge. With the new dams approaching completion a decision must be reached as to how they are to be used.

Until today, TVA was the test case with Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the TVA board, conducting a

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hirota Cabinet Faces Unrest As Living Costs Take Jumps; Big Military Budget Planned

Japanese Worried By Big Naval Race

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Jan. 19

Japan is worried whether she will be able to maintain the costs of world naval competition.

The principal naval powers apparently are embarking on that competition, largely because of the termination of the Washington and London naval treaties, which Japan herself denounced.

It is authoritatively indicated that the Japanese navy's first principle is to maintain a fleet capable of holding the western Pacific against any other navy—or all other navies.

In spite of the naval high command's insistence that its policy is independent and designed to build a navy adapted to Japan's peculiar needs, its efforts to fulfill this first principle are determined in large degree by the programs of other nations, especially the United States.

Finance Ministry Tries to Explain Boosts as Temporary

TOKYO, Jan. 18 (AP)—The rising cost of living, which political leaders asserted sprang from swollen military programs, confronts the Government with an imminent crisis.

Since the new year prices of foodstuffs and other staples have risen from 10 to 30 per cent—in some instances as much as 50 per cent. This trend prevailed even in the big public markets of Tokyo and Osaka where rice and fish, main items of the Japanese diet, are sold.

Rice Riots Recalled

This today overshadowed every other political factor in the country. Every family in the empire is affected; mutterings of discontent were heard especially among the lower classes. Uneasy officials recalled the "rice riots" of 1918, when Tokyo mobs, incensed by rapidly rising food prices, stormed and burned police boxes.

Leaders of the political parties, which oppose the militarists' ambitions to dominate imperial policy and also are fighting the Hirota Government's financial and diplomatic policies, have seized on the issue of high prices. They feel that the Government and military unwittingly may have placed a powerful weapon in their hands.

Lack of Adjustment

"The Government has failed to adjust its financial policy, resulting in a radical increase in military expenses and thereby oppressing the nation," declared leaders of the Minseito, which has a plurality in the House of Representatives.

This criticism was supported by the Seiyukai, second largest party, and other groups.

The Government's new tax program (embodying the first important tax increases since 1926) also was bitterly assailed. Minseito leaders in Parliament passed a resolution which said:

"The Government's tax reform bill embodies a number of unnecessary new taxes which threaten the livelihood of the masses. Never before has the fate of the country been so dark as at present."

Budget Gets Blame

Political party leaders asserted the people generally were coming to believe that the unprecedented budget drafted by the Government for 1937-38, with its record army and navy appropriations, was to blame for the higher cost of living.

Official spokesmen have tried to reassure the public that this was not the case; that the rise in prices was only temporary and would subside. But the people were not inclined to listen to such arguments.

The Finance Ministry has tried to explain the rise as part of a world tendency and asserted that harmful inflation would not ensue.

The budget on which political leaders in Japan are centering their fire is that for the fiscal year, April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938. It totals 3,041,000,000 yen, about $869,726,000.

With the budget is linked a tax "reform" program which provides for the first important increases in direct taxation since 1926. Income taxes are to be raised, exemption limits lowered, prices of government monopolies' goods raised.

Armaments Increase

Japan's army and navy expenditures have been rising steadily and rapidly since the conquest of Manchuria began in 1931, but now, for the first time, the people are asked to finance the military-imperialist programs.

They are asked to balance military glory and imperial prestige directly against higher prices.

Heretofore all budgets since that of 1932-33, with large army and navy expenditures, have been balanced by borrowing, which has increased the national debt, at the rate of from 750,000,000 yen ($214,000,000) to 1,000,000,000 yen ($286,000,000) a year.

The best the Finance Minister, Eiichi Baba, could promise the country regarding the 1937-38 budget was that he hoped to keep the bond issues necessary to balance it below 1,000,000,000 yen. Business men attacked the budget as almost sure to lead to harmful inflation.

Largest Defense Estimates

The new budget allots $400,000,000, or 46.3 per cent of the total, to the army and navy, about $205,000,000 to the army and $195,000,000 to the navy. These are the largest defense estimates in Japan's history, peacetime or wartime.

The budget is to be laid before the Imperial Parliament, or Diet, when it reconvenes after the New Year holidays, Jan. 21.

Bates to Resign As Prisons Head, It Is Reported

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Better treatment for prisoners as one means of reducing the high American crime rate is advocated by Sanford Bates, Boston-born federal director of the Bureau of Prisons, who points out in his annual report that "no other civilized nations permit such conditions to exist" as are today found in the United States jails.

With this year's annual report comes word from an authoritative source that the Hoover-appointed prison director will soon quit the federal service. He came to Washington in 1929 and prior to that was commissioner of correction in Massachusetts, 1919-1929. Under him sweeping reforms in federal prison control have been put through. Although a Republican, Mr. Bates was one of the Hoover appointees retained in office by Mr. Roosevelt.

Mr. Bates announces three new federal jails in his annual report just issued, but adds:

"We must not allow ourselves to become complacent with reference to our prison accommodations. There is no danger that Americans are becoming too tolerant of the grievously overcrowded prison conditions throughout the country. We have pointed out that no other civilized nations permit such conditions to exist. The mot populous prison in Great Britain houses less than 1000 men and the average daily population of th eSt. Vincent du Paul Penitentiary near Montreal, Canada, which is the largest in Canada, is 990."

Compared to this, the report shows Atlanta Penitentiary, and Leavenworth, in the United States, each have over 3000 prisoners.

Inauguration Fete Goes On Despite Rain

Visitors From Every State Dance and Dine as Festivities Open

Many Receptions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Visitors from the 48 states danced and dined today at inaugural festivities in spite of the weather man's forecast of "rain, possibly mixed with sleet or snow, tonight and Wednesday."

Two days' rain has soaked the spectators' stands along Pennsylvania avenue and in front of the Capitol the reds and blues of bunting have run into the white, and the artificial magnolias flanking the President's reviewing stand are drooping, but in hotel lobbies and Democratic clubs all is gay.

On the Program

Three luncheons, seven receptions, two dinners and three dances were on the official program today. Most of them were in honor of visiting governors and their staffs, with state societies or outstanding public figures as hosts.

With the weather man's report at hand, inaugural planners patted themselves on the back for ordering the kind of parade they did. Practically all the marchers will be from various military units, and accustomed to drilling in all kinds of weather. Considerably more delay and disruptions might have resulted had they admitted the marching clubs, Civil War veterans, Indians and movie stars who paraded four years ago, they felt.

Money Flows Freely

In sharp contrast to the situation in 1932 when hotels posted notices, "No checks on out-of-town banks accepted, due to the unsettled banking conditions of the country," money was flowing freely today.

Washington hosts complained bitterly over a $1 parking charge imposed by down-town lot owners and about a hotel regulation making it impossible for guests to pay for less than three days, no matter how short a time they may stay.

Despite the rain, the demand for tickets continued both at the Capitol and in the avenue stands. Seats at the Capitol are not for sale, but secretaries were kept busy answering requests from "friends" of senators and representatives.

Seats along Pennsylvania avenue were selling at from $2 to $10, the profits, if any, to go to the community chest.

Hughes Flies East, Coast-to-Coast, In Bit Over 7½ Hours

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 19 (AP)—Burning the wind at an estimated average speed of 332 miles an hour, Howard Hughes, the flying movie producer, today drove his high speed monoplane across the continent in 7 hours 31 minutes for a new transcontinental speed mark.

Hughes took off from Union Air Terminal, Los Angeles, at 2:14 a. m. (5:14 a. m., eastern standard time) and roared down across Newark municipal airport, 2490 miles away, at 12:43:27 p. m., making his official time 7h, 29m, 27s.

The record breaks his old mark of 9h., 25m., 10s., he set last Jan. 14.

The officials who checked Hughes in on his record non-stop flight said his time broke all land-plane distance speed records.

War Minister

Topical

Alfred Duff Cooper

Secretary of State for War in the British Government

Parliament Faces Problem of Huge British Budget

LONDON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The British Parliament assembled today in a "key session," faced with the interlocking problems of a huge rearmament budget and preventing the spread of Spain's civil war.

The armament budget was to be presented by Chancellor of the Exchequer Neville Chamberlin.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden planned to speak briefly, explaining the status of non-intervention demands in Spain.

"Not Constructive"

Attention turned, however, to the note of reply from the Spanish insurgent generalissimo, Francisco Franco, to the International Non-Intervention Committee. Quarters professing to be aware of its text described it as "not constructive."

One source said that the insurgent note answered the request sent early in December for General Franco's attitude on a plan to halt dispatch of munitions to the warring factions, but ignored a later note covering the question of volunteers.

Britain's huge armament budget has resulted from her fear that the Spanish conflict would ignite a general European war.

Need More Money

Need of increased taxation and a bond issue to meet the extraordinary armament demands, it was anticipated, might break the calm with which British fiscal programs usually are greeted.

In comparison, the £25,000 ($125,000) pension this session is believed ready to vote former King Edward will be but a small item. Radical labor opposition is expected, however.

War Minister Alfred Duff Cooper, speaking at Wandsworth, gave an alarmist speech because of the difficulty the Government is experiencing to get recruits. He stated that if Great Britain again became involved in another great war, conscription would be put into effect with greater rapidity than was the case in the World War. The war minister indicated that the Government is opposed to conscription in peace-time, but disappointed at the slowness of enlistment.

Perkins Acts For Peace In Motor Strike

Confers With Murphy and Lewis as Detroit Parley Fails

Both Sides Firm

Labor Board's Position in Struggle Is Explained

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 — The Federal Government entered the automobile strike situation here today following the collapse of local efforts in Michigan to bring leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America and officials of General Motors Corporation around the arbitration table.

For nearly three hours Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan conferred with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization which initiated the automobile strike, and James Dewey, federal conciliator assigned to this particular case.

Peace Efforts Pushed

While they were meeting in the sedate atmosphere of Miss Perkins' paneled suite of elaborate offices in the Department of Labor building reports kept coming in from Michigan of outbreaks of violence and of exchanges of statements on the strike front presaging a more serious situation if peoce connot be secured at an early date.

Every effort continues to be made here to prevent involving President Roosevelt directly in the controversy, but his Secretary of Labor is now definitely involved and while no appointment has yet been made for Governor Murphy to go to the White House it is understood that frequent telephone conversations were held between the conference room and the President's office.

Company's Views Sought

The immediate object of the negotiators is to resolve the differences which developed between the automobile workers and General Motors over the week end. By telephone, officials of General Motors were sounded out on the possibility of stopping further negotiations by the company with the Flint Alliance, a non-union group of workers in Flint, Mich. These negotiations are given as the reason by the strike leaders for halting the evacuation of General Motors by sit-down strikers.

The possibility was discussed of bringing the National Labor Relations Board into the picture, but the board itself is opposed to this, having some months ago adopted a policy of never intervening in any labor disputes unless requested by one of the participants.

In this particular case there is apparently no chance of such a development. General Motors has already obtained injunctions against intervention of the National Labor Board in three specific instances—in each case contending that the act is unconstitutional. It could scarcely invite the participation now of an agency which it is already fighting in the courts.

Attitude of Labor

On the other hand, Mr. Lewis has definitely declared that intervention would not be requested by the strike leaders. He claims that an election under the auspices of the board would make no difference in the strike no matter how it came out. The board's function is primarily to prevent strikes by adjusting differences between employer and workers before it reaches the strike stage.

In the background are strong indications that the striking union group could not muster a majority in General Motors plants. This is, of course, denied by the strike leaders, but all outside information, including the opinion of newspaper observers covering the strike directly, would indicate that something less than 30 per cent of General Motors employees are members of the United Automobile Workers.

Unless all the observers are wrong, it would thus be to the disadvantage of the Lewis group to call for intervention by the labor board. And even if they did control a majority, the strike is now on and General Motors production has been stopped.

Even if Mr. Lewis controls only 10 or 15 per cent of all the workers involved, he has succeeded in shutting down General Motors. It is a factual situation which calls for mediation and conciliation, not for an election to determine the rights of the United Automobile Workers in the view of those who are dealing with the problem here now.

Failure of Strike Truce: Page 4.

Sword of 800 B. C. Found in River Thames

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Father Thames" has waited nearly 3000 years before yielding up a well-preserved bronze sword which was dredged up at Taplow. Experts have classified it as belonging to the late Bronze or early Iron Age, say about 800 B. C.

Interesting finds from the river are usually deposited in the collection of the Thames Conservancy Board in the Reading Museum, but this exceptional sword is to be kept at the board's headquarters in London.

Blum's First Year: Spate of Reforms

France's First Socialist Premier Puts Through Big Reform Program

Devaluation Passed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Against the kaleidoscopic background of busy events that made 1936 one of the most important years in recent French history, a single figure stands out today in sharply imposing silhouette—Léon Blum, France's first Socialist Premier.

It was Léon Blum who, in January of last year, led the opposition to Premier Pierre Laval's foreign policy which finally ended in the fall of the Cabinet, through the resignation of Edouard Herriot from the Laval Government, Jan. 22, 1936.

It was a brutal street attack on M. Blum, Feb. 13, by members of the Royalist Action Française which played a big part in turning public sentiment against the nationalistic or "fascist" leagues, and thus assured the success at the polls, in May, of the Popular Front coalition of Socialists, Communists and Radicals.

Workers' Confidence

It was the confidence of the workers in Léon Blum which, in June, enabled the first Socialist Premier of France to pilot the country safely through a progressive general strike that, less ably handled, might well have degenerated into a revolutionary movement.

Finally, it was Premier Blum's personal and political prestige and talent which put swiftly through Parliament an unprecedented program of social, economic and financial measures including many radical and far-reaching reforms.

Indeed, at the top of the list of M. Blum's achievements should be written: restoration of France's faith in parliamentary institutions, in representative self-government.

It cannot be denied that the discontent and dissatisfaction with Parliament in France which had prevailed very generally during 1934 and 1935 has now greatly diminished if not actually disappeared.

Here, however, two important reservations must be made: Parliament's return to favor is unquestionable in so far as the working masses, the majority of the nation, are concerned; the "possessing classes," on the contrary, still denounce it bitterly upon occasion. Secondly, the "comeback" into popular esteem of Parliament is in part due to the supple conservatism of the French Senate, which frequently saved M. Blum from the dangerous

(Continued on Page 4, Column 8)

French Record in 1936

Following is a statement in brief of the achievements of Premier Léon Blum and his Popular Front Government in France:

Social Reform

1. Vacations with pay for all workers.
2. Collective bargaining labor contracts with minimum wage scale.
3. Compulsory arbitration of all labor conflicts.
4. Forty-hour working week.
5. Extension of school-leaving age.
6. Public works program for unemployment relief.

Financial Measures

1. Reform and "democratization" of the Bank of France.
2. Repression of tax frauds.
3. Fiscal reform.
4. State aid for commerce and industry (subsidies).

Economic Measures

1. Devaluation of the franc accompanied by an international monetary accord with Great Britain and the United States, generally interpreted as a first step toward stabilization of all currencies.
2. Nationalization of the armament industry.
3. Farm relief measures, including wheat bureau for fixing grain prices.

Other Measures

1. Dissolution of so-called Fascist leagues.
2. Press reform law designed to repress libel.

International Affairs

1. Franco-British rapprochement.
2. Non-intervention pact in the Spanish crisis.
3. Revival of the Polish alliance.
4. Strengthening of the ties of the Little Entente.
5. First steps toward settlement of war debts question and improvement of relations with the United States.

Polish President as Inventor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—Prof. Ignacy Moscicki, President of the Polish Republic, does not cease his researches in natural science in spite of his arduous state duties, it has been shown by the opening of the new room in the Technical Museum here containing examples of the President's inventions and discoveries.

Among exhibits are the interior of the President's laboratory in Fryburg, a number of patents obtained by him during the last 30 years and the authentic laboratory instruments used by him in his pioneer scentific work.

Many tables explain the gradual development of his methods of producing nitrogen as a basis for obtaining all those combinations which are so indispensable to the agricultural life of Poland. These tables show the important results obtained for Poland in factories of Jaworz, Chorzow and Moscice.

Thanks to the excellent graphic methods applied the masses of the public are enabled to understand the greatness of the research work done by the Polish President without theoretical preparation. President Moscicki has a laboratory arranged in his residence at Warsaw Castle where he devotes much of his spare time to investigations and inventions. One of his latest inventions is an apparatus for manufacturing artificial "mountain air."

Ulster's Sons in White House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — Large portraits of 12 famous statesmen of Ulster descent who became Presidents of the United States have been presented to the Municipal Art Gallery here.

The presentation has been made by a leading citizen of this town, Thomas M'Gowan, and the artist is also a Belfast man, Frank McKelvey.

The names of the former Presidents whose portraits are in the collection are: John Adams, Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Ulysses S. Grant, Chester A. Arthur, Grover Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

There is also a finely executed portrait drawing by Mr. McKelvey of Gen. Richard Montgomery, whose family hailed from County Derry.

Northern Ireland feels she has undoubtedly played a great part in the development of the United States. John Fiske, the American historian, in his account of the Ulster colonists, has computed that between 1730 and 1770, more than half the Presbyterian population of Ulster went to America, where it formed more than one sixth of the entire population at the time of the Declaration of Independence.

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President Shuns New Move To Curb Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—President Roosevelt was carefully and pointedly disassociated today from any spectacular move to curb the authority of the Supreme Court or the lower federal judiciary, such as was implied in widely published accounts this morning of plans for a "conference" of congressional leaders on the subject.

Spokesmen for the President at the White House today very forcefully denied the implications in the interview announcing that the President would call a conference on legislation affecting the court, which was given by Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, as he left the executive mansion yesterday.

Second Firm Stand

The step is the second this month which separates the President from moves to amend the Constitution or otherwise to curtail the authority of the Supreme Court. In his annual message to Congress he declared such alterations in the court's power to be unneeded.

Today's move takes on even greater interest than the President's commitments in his annual message, for it has the effect of repudiating the advanced guard in Congress. Hitherto a favorite Roosevelt method of strategy has been for the President to hold himself aloof in a certain movement, while outriders or scouts would advance on his behalf in Congress, sounding out national opinion.

In this instance, however, the President pulls back the outriders, themselves.

Strong Denial Made

Disapproval of the Minton interview was "made known" at the White House in no uncertain terms. There was no presidential press conference, so the information cannot be attributed to President Roosevelt directly, but there was no doubt of the source.

Senator Minton, who was a caustic critic of the Supreme Court at the last session of Congress, and who has introduced a bill providing that the court may declare acts of Congress unconstitutional only by a 7-2 majority, said after his visit at the executive mansion yesterday:

"The matter that I took up involved potential legislation as to the court. The President told me he would call a conference and he invited me to attend it."

The White House version of the incident was that Senator Minton asked for an interview with the President, evidently to secure indorsement of his 7-2 majority bill. President Roosevelt was unwilling to give such indorsement to this particular method of curbing the court's authority. Instead, the President told Senator Minton that studies of the constitutional question had been going on for some time, in charge of the Attorney General's department and other legal authorities.

Interview Explained

Mr. Roosevelt would be glad, he told the Indiana senator, for him to come to the White House at some later date, when he would have the Attorney General over with these studies, and the information could be made available to Senator Minton, for what light it might throw on his 7-2 majority bill.

"That," said a White House source, "is Senator Minton's conference—that's all it amounts to."

Actually, the studies in the hands of the Department of Justice have largely to do with the critical Supreme Court decisions, on NRA and AAA, together with means of attempting the objectives of such legislation under the Constitution.

They show, a White House authority said today, that the objectives of NRA and AAA could not be reached precisely within constitutional law as now interpreted.

The same authority said he had not heard of any Department of Justice or other administration studies of legislative measures to curb the court. Nor had he any indication, he said, that the President would favor legislation of that kind. The legal studies which he would make available to Senator Minton, he said, could be available to any legislator.

This episode indicates with increased emphasis that President Roosevelt is going at the Supreme Court question slowly, with no intention of sponsoring legislation to curb the court until such time as all other recourses are exhausted.

He still follows the line of his annual message to Congress, which is that flexible interpretations of the court itself would make possible complete co-operation with Congress and the Executive, under the Constitution. He is still appealing, therefore, to the erstwhile majority of the court to hand down less rigid constructions of constitutional provisions; in short, he asks the majority to give heed to the legal arguments of the court's minority, generally consisting of Justices Brandeis, Cardozo, and Stone and often with the addition of Chief Justice Hughes.

The deduction arising from the two pointed statements that have come from the White House this month, both emphasizing conciliatory approaches to the Supreme Court question, is that the President would not support any future moves to curb the court if the important forthcoming decisions follow the flexible rather than the rigid construction.

Waits Other Decision

On the other hand, if the court follows rigid constructionist lines in decisions on the Washington State Minimum Wage law, the Wagner Labor Relations Act, and other crucial matters, it will be possible for the President to revise his viewpoint.

Many of his closest liberal associates are joined in the move to discuss and thresh out methods of Supreme George W. Norris of Nebraska has accepted chairmanship of a conference to be held in March for that purpose. But unless a far greater degree of agreement among court reformers is manifest, it would appear that this movement would lose its impact.

Senator Minton, for example, himself supports the 7-2 majority plan of curbing the court. Other equally zealous liberals attack this project. Senator Robert M. La Follette backs his father's 1924 plan—now publicized by Morris Ernst, New York liberal lawyer, for permitting Congress to re-enact a law outlawed by the court if it can obtain a two-thirds majority. Others would check the appellate jurisdiction of the court. Others favor an out-and-out constitutional amendment to achieve specific objectives. Reforms are galore; agreement non-existent.

From this welter of planning, therefore, President Roosevelt carefully stands aloof. His future policy is naturally dependent upon external events and the development of public opinion.

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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

New Hampshire

Laconia—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4 p. m., WLNH, 1310kc.

CAREERS

BEGIN AT SCHOOL

Adequate preparation is one of the most important factors in achieving a successful career. Whatever field you have chosen, business, writing, singing, acting, painting, engineering, or some other, you can get the right start by enrolling at one of the fine schools advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

School advertisements appear on the Educational Page, Tuesdays and Saturdays

College for Adults Opens in Famous Abbey

By E. Cheesewright

Newbattle Abbey, at Dalkeith, Midlothian, Scotland

WPA Workers Are Rushed To Aid Flood Areas

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Works Progress Administrator Harry L. Hopkins announced today that 2650 WPA workers had been transferred to emergency duty combating high water in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys.

More than 1250 of the men were reinforcing 27 miles of levee along the St. Francis river in southeastern Missouri.

Three hundred were sent to do emergency flood duty in Fayette County, Ill., on the Kaskaskia. Additional WPA groups were held in readiness at Mt. Carmel, Ill., on the Wabash River and at Centralia, on a tributary stream.

WPA administrators in Kentucky, Ohio and Pennsylvania were directed to prepare for possible emergencies as the Ohio River and tributaries passed the flood stage.

In the Missouri sector, 600 additional workers were aiding in flood prevention work in Dunklin, Butler and Pemiscot counties. Five hundred of the workers were assigned to flood duty along White River and the lower Wabash in Indiana, with 500 more ready when needed.

Rain Checks Rise

At Pittsburgh, Federal Weather Observer W. S. Brotzman declared that rainfall along tributaries had ceased, and he revised downward to 28 feet the crest he predicted for Pittsburgh's rivers today.

Previously, he had predicted a crest of 29 feet, four feet over flood stage at the famous downtown "point," where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers join to form the Ohio.

Mr. Brotzman said the rate of rise at headwaters had dropped considerably and that colder weather would prevent more rainfall tomorrow. This, he added, would permit mountain streams feeding the rivers to settle back within their banks.

Meanwhile, the mighty Ohio river surged at flood stage along its entire 980-mile course today, and other overburdened Middle West streams threatened additional life and property in at least eight states.

Thousands Battle Floods

From Pennsylvania to Arkansas workers battled flood waters created by heavy rains. Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, West Virginia, Illinois and Missouri were other states menaced by swollen streams.

Thousands of persons fled from their homes when turgid waters engulfed lowlands in the Ohio valley, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.

Six fatalities were attributed to floods, two each in Illinois and Indiana, one in Missouri and one in Kentucky.

Federal officials said more than 2300 WPA workers were fighting flood waters. They aided in rescues and laid thousands of sandbags against weakened levees. The Red Cross announced establishment of a central disaster relief headquarters at Evansville, Ind.

Ohio in Spate

The Ohio reached a 56.5-foot level at Cincinnati early today, 4.5 feet over flood stage. Its waters virtually isolated Newport, Ky., where more than 800 families fled to higher ground. At Parkersburg, W. Va., the Ohio forced 230 persons from their homes.

Red Cross workers prepared to evacuate 500 families from the Ohio river lowlands near Evansville, Ind. Swollen streams threatened serious property damage in the southern section of the State.

A force of 1750 men worked through the night reinforcing St. Francis river levees n southeastern Missouri, preparing for the zero hour today. Two United States Army engineers were engulfed when a levee broke at Kennett, but pulled themselves to safety.

WPA Supervisor C. L. Blanton said the river must be whipped today "or it will whip us." Farmers, sharecroppers, WPA workers and CCC boys joined in the fight.

The St. Francis poured through a 200-foot crevasse in the levee at Moark, Ark., forcing scores of persons from their homes, blocking highways and threatening rail lines. At Paragould, Ark., 8000 acres and 100 homes were flooded.

Fears for the Pittsburgh industrial section subsided as rain ceased and the weather bureau predicted a crest of 28 feet, three above flood stage. Nevertheless, business houses raised bulwarks and rescue boats were ordered held in readiness.

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Lothian Gives Newbattle Abbey As College for Adult Education

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Jan. 18—Scotland now has a new residential college for adult education as a result of the recent gift by the Marquis of Lothian of Newbattle Abbey, his ancestral home, and the greater part of its treasures, to the Scottish people, together with £5000 toward expenses.

Like its sister institutions in other countries, Newbattle will draw many students from among the unemployed and also from those already in industry.

For Less Fortunate

Many who could not attend the university course can now enter Newbattle, where cultural and educational facilities the equal of older universities await them.

Besides full-session courses, there are to be monthly and fortnightly courses for part-time students. It is expected that local authorities will give bursaries or scholarships. Some have already done so and others indicate their intention of following.

Lord Lothian donated the building and grounds with sufficient furnishings to retain the character of the famous residence.

Hope to Have 60

Dr. J. D. Pollock, chairman of the governing body, has also given £5000, but a large part of these funds has already been expended. Each full-time student means a grant of £28 from the education department, but this sum in addition to students' fees cannot cover the running expenses and an appeal will shortly be made to put the college on a sound financial basis.

Over 20 full-time students have enrolled and the authorities expect about 60 by the end of the first year. The college opened Jan. 12.

Newbattle Abbey is the Midlothian seat of the Marquis of Lothian. The abbey originated as a Cistercian foundation of the twelfth century, situated in the valley of the Esk. The present structure is comparatively modern, being built on the site of the original Cistercian abbey founded there by King David I of Scotland. Part of the original wall which surrounded the abbey is still extant and the building is situated in the midst of some 125 acres of gardens, grazing park and woodlands with fine old trees.

Among the abbey's treasures are a famous portrait of Charles I by Van Dyck, together with other interesting portraits, the saddle of Robert Bruce and the font used at the christening of Mary, Queen of Scots. It also has a fine library.

Opposition Heard To Store Code On Voluntary Basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—Strong opposition to a voluntary code proposed to establish fair trade practices, eliminate child labor, set maximum hours and fix minimum wages in nearly 6000 department stores belonging to the National Retail Dry-goods Association was seen here today as a committee prepared the measure for submission at the association's twenty-fifth annual convention Thursday.

If approved by the convention of merchants from all parts of the United States, the code, modeled after National Recovery Administration patterns, would become the voluntary agreement of concerns estimated to do an annual business of $5,000,000,000. Objectives of the code would be sought through state laws.

Approved by Board

Although the program was approved by directors of the association at a meeting in Atlantic City recently, it brought forth severe criticism when discussed at the opening meeting of the entire organization at the Pennsylvania Hotel here last night. Members objected to what they described as an attempt to enact the code through hurried tactics and without regard for possible consequences. Still greater opposition was encountered on the grounds that the platform would establish regulations which American merchants had found unsatisfactory under the National Recovery Administration.

On the other side of the argument were prominent merchants who held that the voluntary agreement would serve the best interests of the consumer. They exhibited stanch support of the code resolution, a part of which read:

"We believe that we need clear laws to regulate the scope of competition and the preservation of freedom, and that state laws are needed to preserve the health of society and the nation's economic future. We believe that public policy demands that fair and equitable provisions shall be made in the field of distribution for the payment of just wages, elimination of excessive hours of work, and proper safeguards of apprentices, trainees and the handicapped."

Opposition Develops

The proposal was placed before the meeting by Irwin D. Wolf, vice-president of Kaufman Department stores, of Pittsburgh. Mr. Wolf is chairman of the association's committee on resolutions.

So pronounced was the opposition sentiment that officers of the trade association professed surprise and admitted they had expected the code to be adopted without difficulty. Prior to the meeting, only slight criticism, which was faced by a wave of approval, had been heard of the attempt to regulate the merchandising of dry goods in the United States.

Reduction of unemployment, economy in the distribution of goods and services and "the promotion of a better understanding between retailers, consumers, governmental agencies and producers" were seen by the association's committee as basic needs in the public interest.

The support of retailers for economically sound legislation designed to improve social conditions was sought by the program.

Fishing Boats Carry Mail

Mail is carried to outlying islands in the Hawaiian group by fishing sampans under contract with the Government.

$120,000,000 Gold Added to Nation's 'Treasure House'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 19—The first shipment of gold, valued at approximately $120,000,000, is today moving by rail from the United States Assay Office in New York to the federal "treasure house" in Fort Knox, Ky. The shipment started from Pennsylvania Station by train last night with a guard of 50 United States soldiers under the command of a colonel and two captains. It is moving by secret orders.

Dramatic Precautions

Dramatic precautions surrounded the shipment. The gold was contained in 480 boxes weighing about 500 pounds each. The United States Post Office supplied 40 mail trucks, for the shipment was officially by parcel post. In convoys of four, the trucks left the Assay Office accompanied by four police radio cars, a squad car of detectives, a car of Post Office inspectors and six police motorcycles, each with a sidecar carrying a patrolman armed with a rifle.

Streets Cleared

Sirens gave notice to traffic policemen that the convoy was approaching, and the streets were cleared insofar as possible. All vehicles except for newspaper trucks were kept off the approaches to the Pennsylvania Station, where uniformed policemen stood guard and plain-clothesmen mingled with the crowds.

When the boxes were stored on the special 10-car train, they passed into the care of the Army officers and men. This was the first shipment to go from the Assay Office here, and will be followed by others until the transfer is complete. Every Monday and some Thursdays from now until May 1 will be required, officials said.

Sibley Advocates Middle-of-Road Policy for Trade

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Society of the Genesee honored Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Raymond N. Ball, president of the New York State Bankers Association, at its 38th annual meeting last night. Both live in Rochester.

At the same time the society paid tribute to its founder, the late Louis Wiley, business manager of the New York Times. A portrait of Mr. Wiley, painted by Harris Brown of London, was presented to the society by Jacob C. Klinck, state master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, on behalf of Mr. Wiley's three sisters.

Frank E. Gannett, Rochester publisher, was elected president of the society.

Touching briefly on the business situation, the chamber president advocated a "middle-of-the-road" approach to current economic problems.

Saskatchewan Extends Power Commission Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Extension of the provincially owned Saskatchewan Power Commission through the purchase of the municipal plant at Canora for $25,000 was announced here. The power commission plans to install another power unit there. It is the first extension of the commission system in several years.

Runciman Asserts Trade Pacts Aid Nationalism Curb

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Great Britain will not purchase peace with trade concessions to aggressive nations, Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade of Great Britain, said on his arrival in New York last night.

"We are not going to bribe anyone to leave us alone," he said. "You know well enough what it means to those who pay tribute—demands for more and more tribute. I don't think I'll go further than that."

Mr. Runciman said he was offering his remarks as the opinions of a British parliamentarian and cabinet member on vacation. He and Mrs. Runciman, who arrived with him in Boston yesterday, will spend the next week-end as guests of President Roosevelt at the White House. They came to New York by train.

Cites Trade Policy

Mr. Runciman said the British were satisfied their international trade attitude is a strong antidote for extreme nationalism.

"I think there is a very strong feeling all over the world that it has carried exclusive nationalistic feeling too far," he said. "We pride ourselves on our trade agreements; we feel that in them we have done something to counteract extreme nationalism. We have concluded agreements with some 23 nations, a pretty considerable number, covering a very large area of the world."

Mr. Runciman indicated the British will not revert to their pre-depression policy of undertaking to finance their own sales abroad in building up foreign trade.

Financing Trade

"We cannot embark on the sort of negotiations of six or seven years ago for trade financed on the London money market. We are ready to sell to whoever can buy, but there can be no selling without payment."

He touched upon the possibility of an Anglo-American trade agreement, monetary stabilization, the war debts and prospects for a new world economic conference, but emphasized repeatedly he was speaking unofficially.

"'As you know," he said, speaking of a possible trade agreement, "there have been conversations going on all the time, but they have nothing to do with my visit here. I'm not here to talk. I'm here to listen. The relations between the United States and the United Kingdom are very cordial and if that can be interpreted into good trade relations, naturally everybody would be gratified.

Dodges War Debts

"But I do not anticipate anything in the nature of a trade treaty coming from my visit to the United States."

He was asked if he might discuss the question of war debts with the President.

"I don't think it the least likely," he replied.

He said he saw no immediate prospects for a new international economic parley, and praised the recent Pan-American Peace Conference at Buenos Aires.

Speaking of the trade situation in the Far East, Mr. Runciman said he saw no reason why Japan or any other country should be a menace to British trade in China or India. China is large enough to carry on trade with both Japan and Britain, he said.

If Modern Art Looks 'Goofy' Diet of 'Funnies' May Be Reason

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—If modern art looks "goofy" to the museum visitor, let him not pride himself on his common sense. It may mean simply that he had too steady a diet of funny papers as a child, according to Miss Clara McGowan, professor of art at Northwestern University.

The funnies, she declares, have "a powerful negative effect on the artistic development of children." Her indictment is that "artists use the same general types of composition year after year, with only the subject matter changing."

"Brought up on such a diet as the funnies, with their repetitious composition, it's small wonder that the average layman will brand any slight deviation from photographic illustration by a creative artist as 'absurd,'" she commented.

While she does not advocate surrealism in the comics, she does contend that they could be less stereotyped and more artistic. She thinks they should be bigger, too. Many newspapers print the comics so reduced in size, says this critic, that they give a crowded effect, making it difficult for the child to experience the fine details of composition, if any.

She has another bone to pick with the comic strip artists. Their work is too adult in character and sense of humor. They seem to be aiming to please Daddy instead of Junior, as she views the situation.

"Comic strips do not express the child's world and the only appeal to the child is in the narrative element, which is the same as in the Alger books or the dime novels."

Her recommendation is that the makers of the funnies develop characters more in keeping with the children's worlds. In which case Moon Mullins, Jiggs, and Blondie and even Mutt and Jeff would have to retire, providing, of course, that the adult readers of the funnies did not rise up to defend their rights. But who said the comics are made for children?

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Planes and Dirigibles to Vie For Transatlantic Air Honors

Aviation Comment

Keen rivalry between lighter-than-air and heavier-than-air craft for capture of trans-Atlantic honors seemed forecast for the near future by one of the discussions between aviation experts, arranged in connection with Philadelphia's "Air Week" observance—with its week-long "Air Show" in Convention Hall, ending on Jan. 16.

Igor Sikorsky, builder of the clipper ships flying the Pan American Airways' Latin-American routes, predicted that flying boats much larger than these, with a cruising range of some 5000 miles, will be on the Atlantic run within five years. They should make the crossing in about 15 hours, he added.

Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, United States Navy, head of the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, presented the case of dirigibles of the Hindenburg and similar types. The successful crossings made by the German zeppelin prove what can be expected, he declared, adding: "When properly operated, lighter-than-air craft have the edge over every other type of aircraft."

Flying Boats Urged

Mr. Sikorsky, in advocating the construction of much larger flying boats than those already in use, said: "It has been the theory that big planes are necessarily less efficient and slower than smaller craft. I find that theory false. I find, indeed, that the bigger the flying boat, the faster it will fly and the more efficiently."

At another "Air Week" meeting in Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. W. Sumpter Smith, aeronautical engineer for the Works Progress Administration, stated that completion of the 900 WPA airport projects—costing a total of about $85,000,000—will "just about half fill the minimum requirements of a national airway system."

The development of aircraft, he added, is so very far in advance of ground facilities that there is no immediate prospect of achieving an adequate balance.

Luxury in Air Liners

"Just like sitting in one's club in London—except that some clubs haven't got such comfortable chairs."

This description of a flight across the Mediterranean sea in Imperial Airway's new flying boat, Canopus, by Mr. C. D. Sperling, a passenger airbound to Australia, gives a hint of what the British portion of the trans-Atlantic service may offer in comfort. For flying boats of the Canopus type are without doubt the type which will be employed in the trans-Atlantic service and also the service from New York to Bermuda. The American service which will be operated in conjunction with Imperial by Pan-American Airways will be comparable in luxury and speed.

"Going aboard Canopus in Brindisi harbor, Italy," Mr. Sperling said, "we were amazed at the spaciousness of the passenger compartments. The amount of head room, and the absence of that cramped feeling so often experienced in airplanes, create a wonderful impression of freedom. When we saw crew and passengers walking casually from one compartment to another, the illusion of traveling aboard ship was complete.

"The adjustable chairs in the saloons are really the last word in comfort. They can be inclined in any desired position, just by the simple movement of a knob, while when you press a button by the side of your chair a steward appears to bring you refreshments. I have often heard that in such-and-such an aircraft it is possible to converse in normal tones. In Canopus this is an actual fact. Two people can talk across the full length of the passenger compartments without raising their voices in the slightest degree. I myself proved this.

"The meals served to us in Canopus were in every way excellent. The observation windows in the flying boat are large and allow an unobstructed view, while another thing that struck me was the abundant supply of reading matter available for passengers—newspapers, magazines, periodicals, novels. We were all very appreciative of the action of the captain of Canopus in coming down from the control-cabin on the upper deck to give us details of speed and other items of interest. No one can fail to be completely satisfied with a flight in this new Empire-class flying boat, and as an air traveler I give it full marks for speed and comfort."

And Now the Skyline Lounger

Today sees the beginning of what may be the most luxurious scheduled air transport service in the United States. It is the aerial debut of United Air Lines' new extra fare "Skylounge Mainliner" inaugurating a three hour and 55 minute service between Chicago and New York. It is probably the first extra fare plane schedule in the world.

In February, United will offer planes of the same type of luxurious accommodations on its coast-to-coast route that will make only three stops on the transcontinental schedule.

Other Features

The "Skylounge Mainliners" create the sense of roominess by having only 14 seats in the cabin instead of the 21 which it is able to carry. Other liners will have 21 seats but will perform a no-extra-fare shuttle service between the three major stops made by the 14-seaters. Ten of the fleet of 28 new ships being built for United will be sleeper planes operating on an overnight transcontinental schedule.

Outstanding features of the "Skylounges" are steam heating; air-conditioning; sound-proofing said to be quieter than a Pullman car; rich appointments and upholstering in blue, brown and cream; silver, china and linen for hot meal service; tables for games; binoculars for observing scenery; individual hassocks or foot rests; personal toilet kits for men and women; special game equipment and intra-plane telephones.

Sleep 'Tight' Out As Pullman Slogan

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 (AP)—Those tightly tucked sheets on railway Pullman berths have gone the way of the funnel smokestack. The current issue of Pullman News announces that the edge of the sheet covering the berth now hangs loosely on the aisle side.

"This change in bedmaking style," the magazine reports, "affords more comfort, especially for restless sleepers. In addition, it makes it easier for a person going to bed to throw back the clothes."

The publication has tracked the cause of that outmoded discomfort to its lair.

"This avoidance of all binding," Pullman News continues, is made possible by what is termed an 'accordion' or 'bellows' pleat. Both sheets and blankets being of more than adequate size, a pleat of some four inches is left when tucking the bedding on the side by the windows, and also at the foot."

Sweeper's Gift to Poor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKBURN, Eng. — A street sweeper, who prefers to remain anonymous, recently sent to the Mayor of Blackburn a package containing 5s. in threepenny pieces. This gift has been sent anonymously for many years. The donor asked that the money should be distributed among the needy during the Christmas season.

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'Switzerland on Parade': National Exhibition Planned At Zürich to Show Progress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH—"Switzerland on Parade" is the tentative description of a great national exhibition which is being arranged. The first plans have already been submitted to the Swiss Government, and they have been found satisfactory. A year or more still lies before the promoters, but it is necessary in matters of this kind to begin early.

If European conditions improve, if there are no untoward developments, if there is a return to prosperity, it is believed that a large influx of visitors will bring considerable sums into the country on the occasion of the exhibition. The general idea is to present in the most attractive manner the picturesque customs and costumes, the characteristic scenery, the pleasant features of Swiss home life, of folk song, of folk lore, of folk dances, to bring into prominence the peasant and domestic industries which have undergone a revival, and reveal no mean talents, and all the intellectual and artistic side of Switzerland, which is less known than it deserves to be.

Zürich Admirable Site

The choice of Zürich as the center of this display is happy. It is the largest city in the Confederation. It may properly be described as the commercial and industrial capital. Yet it is admirably situated in a lovely landscape. It has its own lake, which bears the same name, and its own river, the Limmat, and it has its setting of green mountains and snow-topped peaks.

According to the arrangements already announced, there will be a display of native dresses which should provide plenty of color; an international music festival, and an international art exhibition. There will be besides a motor show, an aeronautical show, and a horse show, and a regatta on the lake; so that the widest variety of tastes is to be catered for.

Nor is this all. The history of Switzerland, which has unrolled like a series of "two-penny colored" images, will be depicted. It is meant to put in relief the striking incidents which have marked the growth of the cantons and the Confederation, and in particular to show the development of Swiss institutions, the evolution of the feudal and patriarchal régimes to the present-day direct democracy. It has been pertinently said that Switzerland is perhaps the only real democracy in the world—a democracy in which every decision may be submitted to the people in a referendum—but it has passed through many vicissitudes, and progressed by many stages.

Cultural Center

It is only fitting that Switzerland as a great center of education should be honored, and steps are being taken to recall that the little country has played the pioneer in modern methods of teaching. Who, even among laymen, has not heard of Pestalozzi, and of Froebel, and of many others who have influenced our conceptions of pedagogy? Hence, there will be a special section devoted to this highly important subject.

In art, it is impossible to forget that Holbein lived and worked in Basel; and the section will contain many of his best drawings and paintings. Others whose works will be on view include Fuessli, Anton Graff, Hodler, Giacometti, Amiet. Music will be represented by Hegar, Huber, Suter, Honegger and Gustave Doret; drama by Widmann, Caesar von Arx, Beer and Guggenheim; literature by J. J. Rousseau, Jeremias Gotthelf, Gottfried Keller, C. F. Meyer, Spitteler, Knittel, Moeschlin, Schaffner.

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EASTERN
Steamship Lines

'Platoon' Education Declared Outmoded; 'Line' Type Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Jan. 19—The platoon system of education in Portland and many similar teaching plans throughout the nation lead to the "growing lack of public confidence in education," according to Dr. Malcolm MacLean, director of the general college of the University of Minnesota.

In place of the platoon system, Dr. MacLean told Portland teachers at a special forum meeting, the line type of education is the most advanced of present methods. The line type allows the student, once he has found something that interests him, to follow it and all its ramifications, rather than jump from one course to another as generally required under the platoon system, according to Dr. MacLean.

"The platoon system was an outgrowth of the times just following the war and in a way was a handy little gadget for its purpose," he declared. "In those days the schools were suddenly besieged with hundreds of thousands of youngsters, all seeking an education, and that was the only way to handle them.

"Regiment them, give them only so much of this, so much of that, and hand them along—that is the theory—but it does not give them an education.

"In the early days, education was a luxury. This was replaced by the Horatio Alger complex. It meant giving them a practical education, an education that would get them a job. The depression pointed out a few of the fallacies of the idea," he concluded.

Schools and teachers should aid students to determine individual differences, possibilities, attitudes and ways of adjustment to the world, according to Dr. MacLean.

Virginia Clubs Plan Billboard Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 19—Starting a systematic billboard survey that will cover 6000 miles of primary highways in the Virginias, the Garden Clubs of Virginia took the first step in a program for the beautification of Virginia roadsides in which some 40,000 women will participate.

To enlist the co-operation of the public in its effort, two contests will be conducted in which communities and gasoline service stations can participate.

Mrs. T. Allen Kirk of Roanoke, president of the Federated Garden Clubs, will be in charge of the contest for the beautification of service stations. The club or community accomplishing the most in the way of improving the highways in its locality by removing billboards, the W. R. Massey award will be given. This award was presented to John D. Rockefeller Jr. for his work in the Williamsburg restoration.

Plans for the billboard survey and contests were completed at a meeting at Charlottesville, when the committee on outdoor advertising of the Garden Clubs of Virginia met representatives of the Federated Garden Clubs, the Federated Women's Clubs and the Home Demonstration Clubs.

The favorite route between Boston and New York
FALL RIVER LINE
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ROUND TRIP
Go Friday or Saturday
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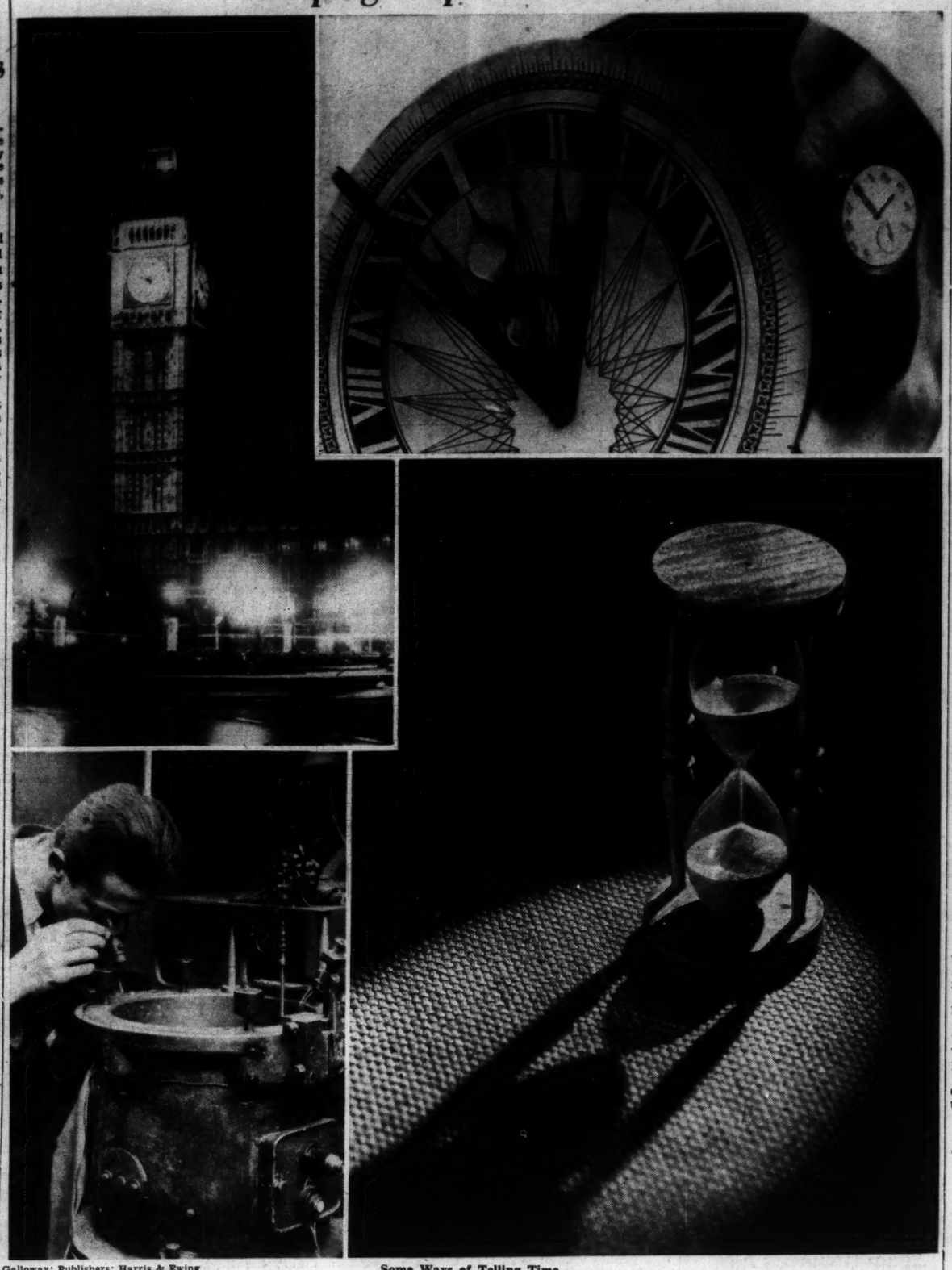
$4.00 One Way—$6.50 30-Day Round Trip
FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M.
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m.

Keeping Step With the Stars



Galloway; Publishers; Harris & Ewing

Some Ways of Telling Time

Upper: Left—Big Ben, House of Parliament, London. Right—Sundial and Watch
Lower: Left—John E. Willis of the Naval Observatory Looks Into Zenith Telescope. Right—Hourglass

Just What Is Correct Time? It's Not as Simple as It Seems

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How correct is the correct time?

It sounds a little like a riddle. Or maybe a joke, with a catch concealed somewhere in it. But now the subject has been brought up, Maurice B. Morriss would be our man.

Mr. Morriss is head of the watch department at Marcus & Co. in New York; and it is the least of his business to know the correct time. Marcus's was the first shop in New York to use invisible glass for show window purposes. And maybe sometime, when you've stopped to study the enigma of the glass, you've seen, too, that a watch—a single, distinguished example of the watchmaker's art—was the display it framed.

Comparison

Almost automatically you've compared your own watch with it, for the correct time. You've assumed of course that the watch in the window had the correct time. And you may have wondered idly how the store people could be sure it was correct.

Well, Mr. Morriss will tell you, of course you get the absolute of correct time by the stars. But most of us, average mortals, are not smart enough to set our watches by the stars. Besides; suppose it is daytime; where does that leave you, if you want to set your watch?

It leaves you to call up the Western Union, or to switch on your radio and wait for the time signal, or to dial the time-signal call of the telephone company, where upon an operator will intone:

"When you he-are the signal, the tium will be exactly —"

Intervals

Ah, there's that point again. Exactly. Exactly? How exact is it? What is exactness, in time? Doesn't it partake somewhat of the unfathomable?

Well, we are used to saying glibly, that "time is money" and that time is important in this measure or that. But is it? Is it not the intervals of time that are important, rather than time itself?

Granted that one wishes to know what time it is in order to be certain that there is time to catch a train, or meet an appointment, or get to the factory or to a concert; who has the correct time, and how does he know?

Conveying It

Happily for sticklers for correctness, there are enough people scattered around the world capable of determining the time by the stars, with absolute exactitude. Once the exact time has been determined by them, the problem becomes one of just how exactly that exact knowledge can be conveyed to instruments or timepieces which will pass it along for general consumption.

For it can only be passed along by human beings, and any number of trifles may enter into and affect the transmission of the knowledge. A shadow may fall across the eyes of the person transmitting it and cause a reflex that will throw the registration of the time out by a tenth, or a half, or even a whole second of time.

Splitting Seconds

A man with a stop-watch at a race, is commonly supposed to be about the peak of timing efficiency. Suppose, a mile from the track where he is timing a runner in the 100 meters, men are blasting, in a road-work job? The ground under the timekeeper's feet may tremble, so slightly that he himself is wholly unaware of it, but it is conceivable that the jar may throw his reflex off a quarter of a second.

These are not points to affect the state of nations. They are simply fairly interesting to think of, in connection with a consideration as to how much of the time that we get, so to speak, is absolutely correct.

Calculation

But to quit speculation, for a moment.

The principal source of all knowledge of the correct time in the United States is the Naval Observatory at Arlington, Va. The observatory is, in effect, the master clock of the country. Its calculations are made by the stars; and Western Union, the commercial radio systems which give periodic time signals, the telephone company, all get their information from it.

In every place where time may be obtained from Western Union, the company has a master clock which governs all the clocks it uses itself, or those it rents to other people. Western Union keeps an unbroken check with the Naval Observatory.

Near and Nearer

Every watch-repair shop of any importance has a time-service ticker, serviced by Western Union and supplied at a nominal cost. It is the closest thing to the absolute of "correct time" to be found, because while it is possible for the time-service tickers to get a few seconds off, they are constantly corrected, and synchronized with the master clock.

For general purposes, a watchmaker considers a watch as accurate which steadily maintains the time within two or three seconds of the time-ticker signal. To research people, and a small minority to whom time is more than a mere interval between two stations on the face of a clock, that might not be close enough. For them, there are various auxiliary instruments such as the chronometer, the chronograph and so on.

The chronometer is a simple timepiece of special construction which, once adjusted, can be relied on to show the exact rate of the passage of time. The chronograph is just what its name denotes; a mechanism for noting the time in writing, used, or consumed for a definite operation or performance.

Flying

Aviators, many of them, have a special type of watch; in the case of the Longines make, it is known as the Lindbergh watch, because part of the system of dialing was based on a recommendation made by Colonel Lindbergh for a watch which would help fliers to bulwark the normal minute and second hands with a checking device. This, and it is usually a wrist watch, has a center, adjustable dial with seconds devisions; and the dial can be moved to synchronize with the seconds hand of the watch itself by the Arlington time signal.

Radio

Time, as given over the radio, is as correct as it can possibly be, based on the exact knowledge behind the Arlington time signals, and subject only to possibly slight—very slight—variation, due to human equations involved in transmission. The same is true of time as supplied by Western Union of the Telephone Company, because they all get their information for public dissemination from the same source.

Outside the Law

As for laws governing the standard of accuracy that must be maintained by any service supplying the time to the public, there are none. Such a thing is not conceivable, but if some Puck should get loose in the Western Union or the telephone companies and take to telling inquirers that it was 2:30 p. m. when it was really only 11:37½ a. m., he could probably be dealt with effectively; but it would not be by the summoning of any statute, for there is none covering such matters.

In Railroad Stations

People sometimes wonder if the railroad station clocks in, say, New York—at the Grand Central and at the Pennsylvania—show identical time at a given instant. Presumably they do, though it would be pretty hard to tally them; as who is going to be in both places at once? or how is the respiration of two persons, one at either end of a telephone line, comparing notes, going to be synchronized, so that, as they compare, no fragment of a second may be lost?

In this case, there probably is no great difference; nevertheless, with clocks in certain public places, it does happen that there are variations.

A clock on a church steeple or a public building, for instance, whose hands are actually and completely exposed to wind and weather, is bound to be affected: it may be periodically slow or fast. The clock on the Paramount building in New York is an example of what the wind can do to an instrument whose modest intention is merely to tell the time. Whether or not the tower is unfortunately situated, on some days, you can see the wind drive the hands of the clock forward or back, and, when the wind dies down, see the clock hands swing into their own again.

Accepting It

So it is pretty futile to get stirred up about how correct the correct time is.

In the first place, is it the time itself that we care about, or is it what we must do with time?

In the second place, suppose we live by a clock that is three or four seconds off the absolute of time?

What can we do?

Sue?

And whom?

BRING OUT THE FLAVOR of BROILED MEATS with LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Safety and Mechanical Gains Stressed by Auto Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Those practical visionaries who make today's dream of tomorrow come true, the engineers, met here last week to talk, ostensibly, about automobiles but included outlines of the future of aviation, the trailer, trans-oceanic transportation and many other diverse and some highly technical subjects.

For five days speakers at the annual convention of the Society of Automotive Engineers told of America's future as it was being worked out in laboratories, factories and in their imagination.

At the annual banquet, Hugo Eckener, Zeppelin commander, told of the future of airship service across the Atlantic, and the Vincent Bendix trophies were presented to Louise Thaden and Blanche Noyes, who piloted the winning plane across the continent last September to come in first in the annual air race. It was the first time in the six years of the event that the trophies went to women.

Eckener Urges Co-operation

Dr. Eckener said that co-operation between the United States and Germany is essential in developing trans-Atlantic airship services that the North Atlantic was an unpleasant weather area but the problems were being conquered and soon airplanes will be able to take the mail and possibly the passenger service across the ocean and pictured the lighter-than-air ship as a middle class of service between the slower steamships and the faster airplanes. He believed the airship would keep its appeal for a large number of passengers and may carry mail even after airplanes are whizzing across the Atlantic.

Another Zeppelin is being built at Friedrichshafen for sedvice in September, he added, and an American company had been formed to cooperate with the German Zeppelin company in making the trans-Atlantic flights.

Autos and Aviation

The airplane figured in the automobile engineers' talks, but Ralph H. Upson believed that the aircraft trend in automobile design was mainly in consideration of future possibilities because, to date, the trend is more imagined than apparent.

But, while the airplane men figured prominently in the discussions at the convention, safety was not neglected.

Lieut. Frank M. Kreml, soon to be Detroit's traffic tsar, said, "Many cities have demonstrated the fact that accidents can be reduced. Do we have to kill a million people a year on the highways and streets before all communities are awakened to the seriousness of the situation.

Drinking Driver Menace

"It is the drinking driver, not the drunken driver, who is the problem," he said. "The drunken driver usually is in a comatose state, slumped over the wheel. But the drinking man is the dangerous one, the man exhilarated by two or three drinks, who thinks he has himself and his car under control.

"We must insist, as a matter of social ethics, that people do not drink before they drive. This is something that government cannot direct. It is up to the citizens of the communities themselves."

Standardization Praised

J. B. Johnson, chief of the material branch of the United States Air Corps, declared that standardization of materials for aircraft engines, fostered by the S. A. E., aircraft manufacturers and the U. S. Army and Navy would be of inestimable value in time of a national emergency.

Philip H. Smith, of Pawling, N. Y., predicted that 75,000 trailers would be built in 1937, a 100 per cent increase over 1936. He said the question confronting that industry is: "What is the trailer, a transport vehcile or a home?"

"But it is not certain that housing can be solved by the trailer," Mr. Smith declared, "it may serve merely as a stimulus to a radical departure in building."

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Ralph Hitz, President

Non-Magnetic Survey Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FREMANTLE, W. Aust.—The initial survey to be made by the new Admiralty ship Research will be in the southern Indian ocean, it has been learned. The vessel, of 650 tons displacement, now being built at Dartmouth, will, when commissioned, collect magnetic data at sea. Work will probably begin in less than two years, west and south of Australia. The Research, constructed at an estimated cost of £100,000, is to replace the non-magnetic ship Carnegie which was lost by fire in the harbor of Apia in western Samoa, in November, 1929.

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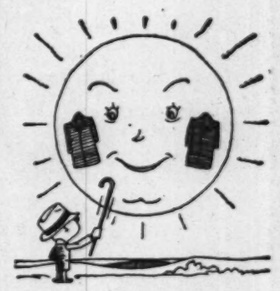

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Failure of Strike Truce: Misunderstandings on Both Sides Blamed for Impasse

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Jan. 19—Veteran union leaders looked to federal intervention today as the most likely means of resolving the latest impasse which postponed the opening of collective bargaining with General Motors yesterday.

Unless the superior authority of Washington is invoked, they predict a "long, bitter struggle," in which the warlike tactics of the strike, rather than conciliation and negotiations will dominate.

Gov. Frank Murphy's departure for Washington temporarily cancels for the minute his rôle as single-handed joiner of the factions. General Motors Corporation offers no hints as to how the impasse can be erased, beyond its original demand that all sit-down strikers leave its plants.

Reasons for Breakdown

Four possible explanations of the breakdown of the negotiations, which were to have started yesterday, are discussed here:

1. The union's charge that General Motors had doublecrossed it by breaking the agreement forming the basis of the parleys. The company appears to have made several mistakes in judgment, but as viewed by a number of observers here, did not actually violate the terms of truce.

2. Misunderstanding. This seems in the excitement, strain and turmoil to have played its usual part in separation. The pressure on leaders of men and management the past two weeks has been tremendous.

3. The chance that militants in the union movement at the last minute used their opening to swing the organization their way.

4. Possibility that union strategy was changed by the realization that the company would not grant the one thing the union wants most, to be recognized as sole bargaining agency for all employees, and that the union decided to make a last bid for success on this demand by prolonging the strike in the hope of aid from Washington.

These last two suggestions have been discussed among independent sources as the union charge of contract breaking has lost some of its force.

Union Wants Gain

It is apparent the union is not seeking merely a settlement. It wants substantial gains, and these not alone from a viewpoint of the industry but nationally. This is a CIO strike as much as an automobile strike.

As often manifest, the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, with its dozen unions and million-odd membership, has the one prime interest of seeing the auto workers' union win exclusive bargaining power.

"A settlement doesn't mean anything unless they get it," comments a CIO union officer.

Recognition the Key

In any case, the auto workers' union seems to be heading into a conflict which may give it sole right to speak for all factory employees, or else may finally establish the company in its position that every employee should have his choice of bargaining method.

Excluding all hypotheses that the union wishes to extend the siege to win a larger victory, the union appears to have made its own errors in judgment to match those of the company in the few days since the truce was declared.

The union's main ground for declaring the armistice was violated and for keeping strikers in plants is General Motors' promise of a conference given the Flint Alliance, a citizens' association hostile to the strike. The company said it would discuss any questions. By inference from the text of the telegram, the strikers deduce strike questions, such as their demands.

Public Reaction

In the intensity of industrial strife, workers may read in such a message a violation of agreement. It is doubtful whether the public at large will find in the telegram the same damage to the peace pact as did the strikers.

As Homer Martin, president of the union, remarks, the Flint Alliance is a bugbear of the strikers. Events now indicate that General Motors was unwise in sending the Alliance two public telegrams in three days, each reiterating the company's stand against giving the union sole bargaining power.

Union's Protest

There is point in the union's protest that as this was one of its eight demands and as the company had agreed to negotiate on this demand among the others, it should not have foreclosed on the issue and broadcasted its rejection before the negotiations opened.

If, as said, the company's idea was to keep nonunion employees from being bluffed into joining the union by propaganda that only union men would share in the benefits of the settlement, the company picked an unfortunate avenue and hour.

Misunderstanding may have figured here. The union insists the company walked out on the agreement. In rejoinder the company repeats that the truce did not bind it to bargain solely with the union.

Cadillac Case

In the Cadillac episode, named by the union as the company's second violation, there is a curious instance of possible misunderstanding. The company asked the union to agree to the return of the office workers in its parts department and of its engineering force in the Cadillac plant here. Neither of these departments went on strike, but was closed by the strikers. The union agreed to the return of the office workers, but said it wanted to think over the reopening of the parts department. Now the office workers, it is said, are the parts department, They make no parts, but arrange for shipping. This bit of supplementary negotiating was carried on by telephone.

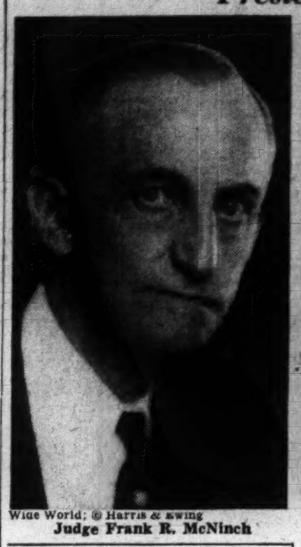
Whether the union is right in claiming that the company broke its pledge in planning to reopen a section of a plant it had promised to keep closed, or whether the company is right in holding that it had obtained agreement from the union to go ahead in its parts department, there was opportunity for misconception. This department employs 135 workers in a plant of 4000.

Explicit Information

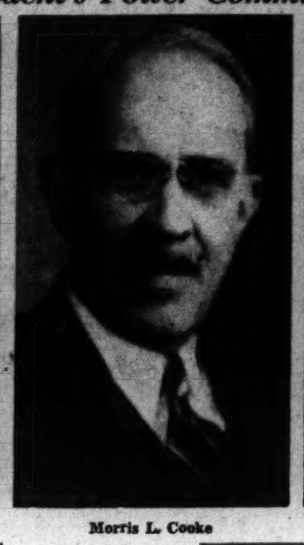
These incidents have led the union to determine that it will ask explicit formulation of the eventual settlement, so that there may be no differing interpretations.

Meanwhile the sit-down strikers continue to hold their two plants in Flint, the union maintains they will stay there till settlement is reached, and the company persists in its position that it will not negotiate until all plants are evacuated.

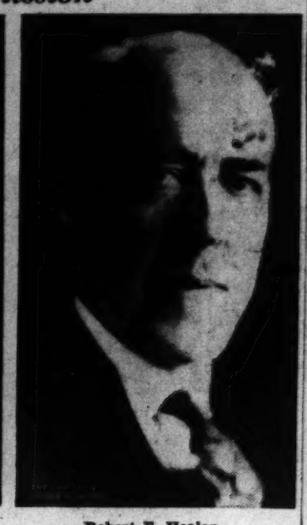
President's Power Commission



Wide World; © Harris & Ewing
Judge Frank R. McNinch



Morris L. Cooke



Robert E. Healey

President Names Board to Draft Policy on Power

(Continued from Page 1)

valiant minority crusade within the Administration for compromise and a permanent delimitation of markets and fields of activity within the TVA area between private and public power systems. He sought a limit on TVA expansion and assurance to private interests that they would not be driven step by step out of business.

Scene Suddenly Shifts

Yesterday the liberal forces were mobilizing against him for an aggressive and even "retaliatory" drive against the private interests in the Tennessee Valley. It was Dr. Morgan against David Lilienthal and Senator Norris.

Now suddenly and unexpectedly the scene changes and the issue is broadened. President Roosevelt publicly turns away from this specific case issue and calls for a permanent national policy which will, if achieved, settle the TVA question incidentally.

The committee to draft such a national policy is to be headed by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, who in his dual capacity as Public Works Administrator has lent great power to TVA through PWA loans. On it also will be Robert E. Healy, member of the Securities Exchange Commission, who as general counsel for the Federal Trade Commission conducted the original utility investigations which lie behind all recent legislation looking toward control and regulation of utilities.

Little Doubt of Report

A third member is to be Frank R. McNinch, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, who was picked for the position by Mr. Roosevelt because of his liberal attitude on the power question. A fourth member is Morris L. Cooke, administrator of rural electrification, who has been conciliatory in his attitude, but insists that private utilities must reduce their rate structures and urges more "yardsticks" to bring this about. The last member is Frederick A. Delano, vice-chairman of the National Resources Committee and uncle of the President.

The general complexion of the group leaves little doubt here as to the type of recommendations they will submit to the President, particularly when the time given them to do so is only "a couple of weeks." The policy they devise probably will not come out openly for expansion of government ownership. But that it will be in the direction of a greater utilization of the federal power projects than would be involved in mere use as "yardsticks" is taken for granted.

Will Achieve Two Things

If this does materialize, as it apparently must, the President will have accomplished two things at once—he will have achieved a national power policy which will be the guiding doctrine in the development and use of all federal projects; he will have avoided the necessity of making the public choice within the TVA board between Dr. Morgan and Mr. Lilienthal.

It is noted that neither of these two leading figures in the power controversy were named to the policy committee. They are the protagonists in the test case involving TVA. For the President to choose between them publicly would involve too complete a commitment of the Chief Executive. But by transferring the question to the broader issue and putting the decision in the hands of a five-man committee he will escape such a personal commitment—and presumably obtain what he desires just as fully.

The President's action was taken in the form of a letter dispatched to Mr. Ickes. The text is as follows:

What President Says

Power from the Bonneville project will be available for distribution this year. Therefore, legislation is immediately necessary.

At the same time, it is highly advisable that such legislation conform to a national power generating, transmitting and distributing policy, such policy to be uniform as far as practicable or advisable.

This does not mean identical rates in every part of the country but it does mean uniformity of policy. This policy once established will apply to existing projects, such as Boulder Dam and portions of the TVA and to all new power developments as they are completed during the next few years.

Instead of asking the National Power Policy Committee of last year to reconvene, I am asking you to serve as chairman with the following gentlemen as an informal committee to make recommendations to me with respect to legislation for the Bonneville and other power projects—Mr. Delano, Judge Healy, Mr. Cooke and Judge McNinch.

Inasmuch as all of you are in general familiar with the subject, I hope that you can let me have recommendations within a couple of weeks.

Editor Bukharin Again Removed As Head of Izvestia

MOSCOW, Jan. 19 (AP)—Nikolai Bukharin, long-time editor of the Soviet Government newspaper, Izvestia, was removed from office today.

Officials declined to confirm or deny reports that further action had been taken.

The move, however, was believed linked with forthcoming trials of Karl Radek, prominent Soviet commentator, and others in connection with alleged counter-revolutionary activities.

It came as a surprise because Mr. Bukharin previously had been cleared by the Government prosecutor and had resumed his newspaper post.

At the same time Foreign Trade Commissar A. P. Rosenholtz made a bitter attack on Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Ambassador to Great Britain, under arrest with Karl Radek.

Defending the Soviet foreign trade monopoly, Mr. Rosenholtz declared "the fascist agent, counter-revolutionary, terrorist, traitor Sokolnikoff" had opposed this policy since 1925.

Widespread investigations of alleged counter-revolutionary activities in the Soviet Union came to light coincidentally with the arrest, trial and execution of Gregory Zinovieff and 15 others on charges of plotting to kill Josef Stalin and to overthrow the Soviet regime. Numerous public figures since have been under inquiry.

Most Anthracite Since 1931

Great Lakes ports ran up the greatest volume of anthracite shipments in 1936 than at any time since 1931.

Blum's First Year Sets Record

(Continued from Page 1)

excesses of his own majority in the Chamber by toning down the more extreme features of his legislative program.

What, then, was this program? It was a list of measures agreed upon in the early spring of last year by representatives of the Communist, Socialist and Radical (or Liberal) parties as the minimum program of the "Front Populaire." This list included 26 points, of which M. Blum has already enactedly nearly two-thirds into law.

First of all, under pressure of the tidal waves of "stay-in" strikes last May and June, Premier Blum and his Cabinet—composed of Socialists and Radicals and enjoying the support of the 72 Communist deputies, though there are no Communists in the Government—rushed through Parliament bills instituting the 40-hour week, vacations with pay for all workers, and "collective bargaining labor contracts."

The primary result of these measures was to bring about, very gradually, the end of the strike movement.

What have its ultimate effects been? Millions of workers received an increase in pay, variously estimated at between 12 and 25 per cent, which increased the nation's buying power and tended to check the downward trend of French economic activity. During the months of July, August and September, hundreds of thousands of workers enjoyed—many of them for the first time—holidays of at least a fortnight. They traveled throughout France, reviving the languishing touristic industry and saving hotels in several summer resorts from bankruptcy.

Minimum Wages

The new labor contracts had their most immediate effect in increased rates of pay, for virtually all of them established minimum wage levels, in most cases 40 per cent higher than the lowest wages and salaries previously existing. Conditions of work were also improved, and women were put on a fairer basis, with special concessions in cases of maternity.

The 40-hour week took longer to apply. It was inaugurated in the mines and bakeries of the Paris region at the end of November, and on Dec. 6 in all the metal trades—iron and steel works of all sorts, and in the automobile industry. In fact, however, various delays were granted so that the application of the shorter working week to the metallurgical industries will not be complete for another month or more. On Dec. 21 the 40-hour week took effect in the building trades, and at the beginning of January in the textile industry. The next few weeks are expected to see its application to the food, chemical and printing industries. It is important to note that this reduction in working hours meant a further increase in the wage rate, for it was stipulated in the law that the weekly pay should be the same as for the longer working period.

The "collective bargaining" contracts, however, had another serious effect. They provided for trade union delegates in each factory. Since these delegates or representatives were very often extremists—active Communists or "Trotzkyists"—it was not long before they began to assert their extremist domination, and relations between management or "patron" and workers became strained. A resurgence of strikes followed, partly because of employers' resistance to this state of affairs, partly because, by the latter part of the year, rising prices had already absorbed much, if not all, of the increased purchasing power represented by the pay increases of June.

To sum up the effect of these main labor reforms. M. Blum has undoubtedly achieved a great improvement in the situation of the French working classes. What is expressly called in France the "patronat de droit divin" — proprietorship by divine right — has been dethroned. A more human and fairer basis of relationship between capital and labor has replaced what was undeniably in many cases a very narrow, even cruel, exploitation of the workers.

Abuses Also Noted

But it would not be giving a just or complete picture to fail to point out that Premier Blum's social measures have opened the door to abuses of the right to collective bargaining which have deeply embittered the large class of small industrialists and proprietors. In virtually every instance of a labor conflict the Government has forced the employers to agree to the workers' demands, and while in most cases these demands were justified, the impression has been created that M. Blum and his Popular Front Cabinet is a purely class affair governing arbitrarily for the benefit of the workers instead of arbitrating differences with a view to the interest of the nation as a whole.

To offset this unhappy result, M. Blum obtained the passage by Parliament, just before the end of the year, of a law instituting compulsory arbitration of all labor disputes. Great hopes are entertained by the Government that this plan will forestall further strikes or insure their rapid settlement. Only time will tell whether these hopes are well-founded.

Devaluation

Devaluation of the francs was another of M. Blum's most important achievements. It may truly be called an achievement for two reasons: first because it was accomplished without any disturbance and almost without any resistance; and second because it was accompanied by an international economic and monetary accord between France, America and Britain which is admittedly one of the most significant events of the year. Besides preparing the way for general and permanent stabilization of currencies, it holds out the possibility of "economic disarmament" which if realized, will help to bring about military disarmament and more stable peace.

Financially, M. Blum's achievements are more problematic. He obtained the passage of the 1937 budget by the end of the year, but it showed an admitted deficit of more than 4,585,000,000 francs (more than 214,000,000) while an "extraordinary" budget contained other expenditures—mostly on armaments—of approximately 16,000,000,000 francs (nearly $748,000,000).

The French Treasury faces the probability of having to borrow 40,000,000,000 francs during 1937—nearly a franc borrowed for every franc received from taxation.

Against this, however, must be set numerous signs of a genuine economic recovery in France, which, if their promises materialize, will soon take care of the budgetary situation. The greatest danger seems to be, not the problem of indebtedness, but the problem of rising prices.

Mr. Blum himself recognized this when he said in a recent speech summing up the year's achievements and outlook:

"No doubt we shall consider arduous and perilous problems. Let him who likes talk of 'experiments'; there is one which we are pursuing at this very moment, one which, I believe, no one has really tried before us: it is to reconcile the effects of monetary realignment with social reforms which, provisionally at least, place an appreciable surcharge on production; it is to preserve the real buying power of wages and fixed revenues against the rise in prices resulting from this double cause.

"We shall not have restored a stable prosperity until production—soundly increased, improved, and organized—is able to compress certain elements of the cost of output, or until equilibrium is re-established between supply and demand, and between revenues and prices. In this sense we have doubtless drawn a bill upon the future."

Among the most important of M. Blum's many economic, financial and social reforms must be mentioned:

Reform of the Bank of France, with the abolition of the quasi-hereditary Board of Regents and institution of a more democratic administration giving the Government actual control;

Dissolution of the "fascist leagues," including Col. François de la Rocque's Croix de Feu (or "Fiery Cross"). The most important leagues have now reorganized, however, as political parties.

Nationalization of the armament industry. This has only been begun, notably in the field of aviation, but a close control has been set up over the manufacture of all war material, and nationalization is proceeding slowly but steadily;

Raising school-leaving age from 13 to 14 years;

Press reform law, designed to repress calumny and libel and to lessen corruption by obliging papers to publish their sources of revenue.

State aid for industry and commerce, and for agriculture, including foundation of wheat bureau.

This last item constitutes one of the most important economic achievements of M. Blum's Government, for it has resulted in higher agricultural prices and thus in dispelling—to a large extent at least—peasant discontent which was formerly one of the most serious factors in the French situation.

* * *

Foreign Relations Improve

In the field of international affairs, M. Blum's most important achievement is the establishment of closer relations—amounting virtually to a temporary defensive alliance—between France and England. In diplomatic circles Léon Blum is given most of the credit for the exchange of formal assurances by Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, and Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, providing for immediate mutual assistance in the event of an unprovoked attack on one or the other of the two countries. This close collaboration between France and Britain is almost universally regarded as a powerful factor for peace.

Credit for the non-intervention project, on the other hand, is very generally attributed, not to M. Blum whose sympathies for the Spanish Popular Front inclined him toward intervention in Spain's civil war, but to M. Delbos, whose firm insistence on a policy of neutrality reversed the Government's first trend and finally triumphed—relatively at least—in the theoretical adoption by most of Europe of his non-intervention stand.

Economic Recovery

Later, Léon Blum rallied to this neutral attitude and he therefore shares to some extent the laurels bestowed on the French Government by those observers who claim that the non-intervention pact averted a European war.

The principal point in the Popular Front's peace program—limitation and progressive reduction of armaments—has however not yet been attained. On the contrary, M. Blum has considered it necessary to speed up France's rearmament to the point of authorizing unprecedented peace-time expenditures on arms of all sorts.

In the degree that alliances may be considered achievements, M. Blum's Government has been able to record several notable successes. The pact with Poland has been revived and reinforced, and the ties binding France to the Little Entente, which had become very precarious after the reoccupation of the Rhineland by Germany last March, have been strengthened.

A new air pact with Roumania is being pushed to completion, and a pact of mutual assistance between France and Turkey is being discussed.

New York State and City Act To Bar 'Bootleg' Anthracite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 19—New York officials struck out again today at the importation of "bootleg" anthracite from the hard-coal field of Pennsylvania, as the state bureau of weights and measures moved to stop the traffic by strict enforcement of delivery inspection under the New York law.

New York city, which is not governed by state regulations on weights and measures, already has instituted proceedings against "bootleggers" through the office of the New York county district attorney, resulting in several indictments.

State and city, however, will now combine in the effort to tighten certain regulations which will give the "bootleg" deal about the same state-wide market category as smuggled goods, with Milo Kniffen, counsel for the bureau of weights and measures, and officials of the state department of agriculture and market parties to the efforts by New York county enforcement heads.

To Prosecute Violators

Meanwhile, Charles J. Reynolds, director of the weights and measures bureau, stepped into the picture with an order to city and county sealers of weights and measures "to arrest and prosecute violators of the weight law," in a check-up on deliveries to see that each bears a net weight ticket attesting it has been weighed separately by a licensed weighmaster.

"These tickets must bear the name of the seller, the name of the purchaser, the number of pounds of coal and the signature of the licensed weighmaster," he said. "One ticket is to be given to the purchaser when the delivery is made. The penalty for violation of the data law is $25 for a first offense."

Mr. Reynolds was confident this move would have considerable effect on the flow of the "bootleg" coal, since it was his information, he said, that its truckers pause to get only a gross-weight ticket from a weighmaster after crossing the Pennsylvania line into New YYork State. Thence proceeding to make out their own tickets when they peddle their loads.

Only Doing Duty

"This department is charged with the duty of protecting the interest of the people of New York State, and we propose to see that weighmasters and coal truckers obey the law," he said.

The anthracite market has diminished by half in the last 10 years, but in the last four years the unemployed miners in this field have drummed up a 4,000,000-ton "independent" trade for the output of their poacher workings on closed-down or undeveloped company property.

An inquiry into the situation, in some quarters called a "rebellion," its causes, effects and solution will be the subject of a citizen legislative commission this winter by order of Gov. George H. Earle—the first official step taken in Pennsylvania to handle the so-called bootlegging which has run counter to all the tenets of property rights yet with local residents' sympathies so much on the side of the unemployed miners that local enforcement officials have paid no attention to the larceny of the coal.

Ontario Scholarship Awards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—John Kenneth Macalister, fourth-year student in law at the University of Toronto, and J. G. Davoud, fourth-year student in chemistry and physics at Queen's University, Kingston, were winners of the Ontario Rhodes scholarships for 1937, it has been announced.

Knee-Action Hits Hedge Shears As Non-Skid Bath Mat Appears

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—People who sit up nights figuring out newfangled gadgets for the house and short-cuts in the summer gardening have been busy, if the number of firms and the volume of new items at the House Furnishings Show at the Stevens Hotel here recently is any indication.

More than 500 firms displayed their latest wares. This is about 30 per cent higher than the number last year, it is reported. They have brought out all kinds of labor-saving and time-saving devices, as well as improvements and new twists to old fundamentally sound inventions, it was learned by tramping up and down corridor after corridor on five complete floors of the hotel.

Self-wringing mops, self-starting clocks, foot-sure bath mats, reversible waffle irons, sirup pitchers minus the drip, weed-free grass seed, non-skid towel bars, steadier ironing boards, and scores of other gadgets for the home were exhibited to the buyers, who, in turn, will offer them to consumers in the spring. Deliveries on these much-demanded articles will not be made in many cases for at least two months because of the boom in business, it was agreed by a number of manufacturers.

Make Own Scooter

The boy can now make his own scooter. Youngsters who have split their old roller skates to get a set of twin wheels for the front end of their homemade scooters and another set for the back can now purchase the separate skate ends. This item has just been introduced and may swell the volume of home tinkering among boys. Speaking of skates, the new roller and ice skates have rubber-covered clamps to keep the sole of the shoe from slipping.

Getting ready for the summer gardening, several manufacturers are catering somewhat to women gardeners and are making some of their tools in smaller sizes and in shapes more easily handled by the feminine gardener, it was found. A long-handled pruning shear for women has a hook on the end so that the stalk can be pulled out after it is cut. An improvement has been effected in the flower-holder shear. Heretofore, it is claimed the shear would mash the flower stem, but this new device not only cuts the stem but holds it, and at the same time does not mutilate it. Grass shears have rubber handles, or steel handles covered with rubber grip, to make the grass-cutting job an easier one.

Knee-action has reached the hedge shear. A rubber bumper is inserted between the handles near the knives, which not only deadens the noise but is easier on the gardener, it is claimed. Other garden tools, lawn mowers and lawn sprinklers, are ready for the summer market.

House Gadgets

Handy gadgets for the house were shown by a number of firms. There's the adjustable rod which will fit into any door, the adjustable window ventilator in which two pieces of glass slide back and forth, making any length ventilator possible.

An electric fan has now been made for the automobile. It is a tiny little thing with rubber blades to be attached to the steering wheel or placed above the windshield. The manufacturer claims that it will defrost the windows and windshield in winter and keep the car well ventilated in summer.

A new time meter has come out for the kitchen which looks like an electric clock and can be hung on the wall or set on the table. In fact, it is a combination electric clock and time meter. So many recipes now call for specified time certain articles are to be cooked that this firm decided to make a time meter as a separate item from the stove.

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CELEBRATIONS

One of the first of 1937's parade of holidays occurs on January 19th when the Southland honors the 130th anniversary of General Robert E. Lee.

Other dates may be marked off on your own calendar as holidays of national, local or perhaps personal importance. Celebrating each day in the traditional manner may require much preparatory shopping.

Whatever the occasion, advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor will show you where you can buy most advantageously, for Monitor advertisers keep in step with events and offer timely merchandise to gladden your holidays.

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Canada Urged to Open Doors To New Flood of Immigrants

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—With improving business conditions throughout Canada grows the insistent demand that the Dominion's doors be again thrown open to immigrants. Organizations and men of influence in both Great Britain and Canada are reminding the Government again of the need of peopling this country's unsettled tracts and suggesting that solid prosperity can only be brought about by this method.

Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, declared in his New Year's message that "The time has come when renewed attention should be given to the all-important matter of immigration," and several Liberal newspapers have approached the Government urging a change of policy. Even R. B. Bennett, who, when premier, was opposed to any immigration, has been advocating the moving of people from the congested areas of Britain to Canada's farmlands. As a result of all this pressure it is expected that the present Government will relax its viligance sufficiently at least to permit of full debate on the subject during the present session.

Before the war, Canada carried on an aggressive immigration campaign, co-operating with the big transportation and land-settling companies to bring in families from the United States and Europe. In the top year, 1912-1913, immigration totaled 382,840. The biggest year since the war was in 1929 when 167,723 people came in. Since then the lid has been clamped down so tight that last year but 11,000 managed to squeeze through. The string of offices kept in northern United States cities were closed when the depression started. Some offices remain open in Europe more to prevent immigration than to encourage it.

Before the Government consents to the importation of labor, even farm labor, it will have to be sure that benefits will outweigh disadvantages. Unemployment relief is still an anxious problem. In the best of times Canada has had some unhappy experiences. The last was in 1924 when the British and Canadian Governments co-operated to place 3000 families from the United Kingdom on farms in Canada in five years. The depression played havoc with the project and today only 54 per cent of those families are still on farms. The others drifted to cities and many of them were voluntarily deported to Britain.

New Jersey Halves Inaugural Trip Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 19—The Legislature halved last night the $3000 sought for expenses of New Jersey's delegation of 18 to President Roosevelt's second inauguration tomorrow.

"I know what these junkets are," said Senator Clifford R. Powell, Burlington Republican, when the requested appropriation was sliced in the Senate. "If 18 people can't go to Washington on $1500, it's too bad."

The Democratic Assembly, which asked for $3000, didn't take kindly to the Senate's action, but concurred.

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Banker, Sailors Fellow Students, But Never Meet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—They're fellow students in the same university—a bank president, a stevedore, four sailors, a consul general, a news butcher, a deck boy and three prisoners. But they never meet.

With about 3500 students, they are enrolled in the home study, or correspondence course division, of the University of Chicago.

All ages are represented in this college, the youngest being 16, the oldest 82. Some students like the correspondence college so much they go on and on. One man now enrolled has been taking courses since 1896. Another, a fruit exporter, has been studying mathematics by mail for 17 years.

When the papers of these students are graded by University of Chicago faculty members, the Post Office Department has quite a delivery job to perform in returning them. Students in this college do their "homework" in 48 states and 14 foreign countries.

Some of the mail is bulky. Several full-length novels and scores of shorter literary works have been mailed to Prof. Carl Grabo and returned to students in the course in advanced composition.

The correspondence department of the university is entering its forty-seventh year.

Waterworks System Nears Completion in Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Construction of the city's $14,000,000 dual waterworks system will enter its final stage early this year with the letting of contracts for a $1,700,000 water main across the city and installation of pumping machinery at the giant pumping-filtration plant in Victoria Park, according to R. C. Harris, works commissioner.

Completion of all the units of the system will give Toronto, within two years, an assured water supply of 35,000,000 gallons a day with facilities for increasing this figure to 100,000,000 gallons. The plant will be the largest in Canada and almost as large as the largest in the world.

Water for the new plant will be drawn from Lake Ontario through a tunnel extending a mile and a quarter into the lake and 47 feet below the surface. Steel pipes eight feet in diameter carry it to the filtration plant where it is screened through sand and gravel.

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Clouds of Civil War Drift Near Southern Seaport in Spain

Malaga Gateway Falls to Rebels South of Madrid

AVILA, Spain, Jan. 19 (AP)—Marbella, strongly-fortified gateway to Malaga, fell before the insurgents' southern offensive yesterday, the fascist high command announced.

Insurgent leaders believed this victory of Gen. Gonzalo Quiepo de Llano's reinforced command of 20,000 men opened the way to Malaga, vital Mediterranean port still held by Government forces.

Marbella, 35 miles to the southwest, in a corridor between the mountains and the sea, was considered the last important barrier to the fascist drive.

Loyalists Gain Victory As Insurgents Surrender Historic Center of Spain

MADRID, Jan. 19 (AP)—Attacking Socialist militiamen routed fascist insurgents from fortified positions at El Cerro de los Angeles, historic landmark and geographical center of Spain 8½ miles south of Madrid, the emergency defense junta announced today.

Gen. José Miaja, junta commander, characterized the Socialist victory as "one of the most important operations thus far carried out by the Government forces."

Strong contingents of militia, fighting their way south from boundary barricades, stormed the fortified rock in a surprise night attack.

Insurgent sentinels around the fascist stronghold, the name of which means "Hill of the Angels," were quickly overcome. The Government forces then surrounded the landmark.

Overwhelmed by the suddeness of the attack and their inability to counter-attack in the narrow battle zone, insurgent soldiers disregarded orders from their officers and surrendered.

Sunshine which came after three days of rain brought a new artillery bombardment of the center of Madrid. Several buildings were damaged and pedestrians scurried for cover, but no casualties were reported.

Police reported the discovery of nearly 90 pounds of dynamite in a house in which they arrested several persons charged with aiding the fascists.

Great numbers of refugees continued to pour out of Madrid in trucks and cars, but many noncombatants demanded that they be allowed to remain here. The Government has ordered compulsory evacuation of civilians to conserve supplies.

Officials prepared new regulations to close more theaters, in order to reduce public concentrations. They promised, however, to assure a fair distribution of the lessened amount of work for musicians, actors and technical employees who otherwise would be thrown out of work.

By a Staff Artist

Goal of Insurgent Drive

Map Shows Location of Malaga, Still Held by the Loyalist Forces in Spain, but New Focal Point for Insurgents. They Have Succeeded in Taking Marbella, Regarded as the Gateway to Malaga From the South and West

Madrid, a City Under Siege

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Latest reports brought by refugees from Madrid reveal that the reign of the clenched fist there becomes more severe as larger contingents of militiamen arrive from Catalonia, Valencia and other upcountry districts.

An elderly Spanish woman who has been able to reach this country, thanks to the organization of the British authorities and the cooperation of the British fleet, furnishes an interesting report.

This woman seemed bewildered by the extraordinary contrasts of her recent experiences. She saw smart officers turning out of their magnificent berths on board a British man-o'-war to make way for humble and shabby refugees, in what seemed to her the most marvelous floating palace.

Yet a week before she had been told as she stood on the curbstone in Madrid, waiting for a trolley-car, that by holding up her hand she might be regarded as a Fascist sympathizer if she did so.

The Home She Left

The elderly woman painted an interesting picture of her home as she had left it. Her many relatives and grandchildren were absent with the outbreak of hostilities. Like all other private flats not fully occupied, hers was invaded by odd groups of people. The cook, who had thrown off all restrictions, invited her relatives numbering three to share the flat. Soon after, the chauffeur, no longer able to drive a car as all cars had been confiscated, settled down comfortably there with his family.

A clerk who had been befriended by the woman's family since his early 'teens took charge of the new domestic "soviet" (although secretly a fascist), brought along his wife, young son and two more distant female relatives "away from the danger zone," and immediately set about his egocentric duties.

Medical Certificate

Being the fortunate possessor of a medical certificate he found it an open sesame for the purpose of obtaining supplies for his own family which he shared with no one, not excepting the elderly woman supposed to be occupying the flat. With the certificate he was able to make light of queues and many other rationing regulations. Whereas the Madrid Labor Unions appear to be ruthless in their method of dealing with "healthy persons," they have a weak spot for those who have a convincing way in referring to their illnesses.

Three fundamental problems were faced daily by the strangely communal, yet far from harmonious, household. One was how to secure food—a problem of ever-growing difficulty. Ration-cards are so carefully scrutinized that not even the cleverest would-be consumer can get past the rule that each family shall not purchase more than one quarter-litre of oil every three days. When it is remembered what oil means to the Spanish kitchen the troubles of this unevenly constituted group of families can be imagined better than described.

Codfish a Luxury

Codfish of the very dry and salty variety and the tasteless garbanzo or chick-weed, both forms of diet essential to the household of the Spanish worker, have now become luxuries almost impossible to obtain. Incredible as it may seem in this land of milk and honey, not only is there none of the latter to be had but only one glass of "milk" per family per day.

Coal, or rather fuel, is the next great problem for this household. Coal mining regions are under rebel control. Barring wood there is no fuel. Old and new packing cases are therefore fetching fine prices, but not higher than Chippendale and Adam pieces. These and other fine specimens of old furniture have been used to light the kitchen fire in many a household. For of course there is no gas and only the very fortunate have electric cookers.

Scarcity of firewood in the household, described by our elderly woman, made it necessary to block in the capacious oven, leaving little heating surface available. This might not present any serious problem if only the various groups would establish a communal system of cooking, but vested interests, it seems, make this very difficult.

The chauffeur, for instance, insists that by doctor's orders he must eat early. His wife, however, cannot be permanently on the watch; with the sharpening of appetites now increasing beyond endurance there comes, it seems, the inevitable sharpening of wits. In the twinkling of an eye rival pots are pushed and pans maneuvered into place with great skill but not enough malice to bring about a rumpus.

All are anxious, it seems, to avoid a serious quarrel for none has ever tenanted so excellent an apartment at so low a rent. Naturally the "absentee tenant" has to provide the money for this by hook or by crook.

No Butter

Butter has entirely disappeared from the table. Half-a-dozen eggs are the fortnightly allowance for a whole family. Of soap there is little and stocks are dwindling to zero-point. One quarter of a kilo (about half-a-pound) of sugar must last for a month. Potatoes are not available. On the other hand as the road to Valencia is still open rice is plentiful. There is also no lack of water.

There is very little bread and long queues form up at 3 and 4 in the morning of people clutching their ration tickets. Curfew commences at 9 p. m. and with it the habit of seeking shelter in the lower parts of the house. No sooner are airplanes heard overhead than members of this household commence to put into practice the instructions issued for protection.

As Spaniards have a keen sense of humor it is perhaps the variety of attire and the extraordinary antics considered necessary by some in their quest for safety near the floor which help to maintain a spirit of harmony without which the incidents in the kitchen might wreck the sovietized home.

Owner of Building Pays

Not far from this particular house I learn there lives a gentleman in so fine a tenement building that the Madrid authorities have confiscated it for their own use. He is, however, allowed to remain living in his flat on condition he pays a high rental. The fact that he himself built the house and is its owner does not count. As he cannot dismiss his servants though he has ten mouths to feed and he cannot draw more than 750 pesetas a month for all his expenses as laid down by law, he is in a predicament.

Over half this money is swallowed up by the rent. He is naturally anxious to move to a small flat, but he cannot discharge his servants. Nor can his wife send the servants out to do the marketing. One may see this distinguished woman, close relative of a grandee, clutching her cabbages, cauliflowers and packets of rice on her way back from what remains of the market. She dare not wear a hat.

The shops of Madrid are nearly all half empty. Most of them are closed at 12 noon excepting the drapers. These do not even open until 3 in the afternoon and close again at 7 p. m.

Statements that the life of the city proceeds as usual and that cinemas and theaters are open and well-attended must be discredited. With famine prices prevailing the average man in the street has neither money available nor is he in a humor for such entertainment. Though the churches are all closed thousands pray every day for the end of the siege.

Child Actors 'Stole' Show Even in Shakespeare's Day

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 19—There were Shirley Temples and Freddy Bartholomews in Shakespeare's day, too, and the Bard worried about the way they stole the show from adult actors, a Northwestern University professor now discloses.

Prof. Hubert C. Heffner of the university's school of speech thinks that the Elizabethan vogue for child actors did no credit to the critical powers of playgoers of that time, nor does he think the present popularity of child movie stars shows anything more than the "public's inherent sentimental interest in children."

Shakespeare's View

As for what Shakespeare thought of it, he quotes the playwright's comment as voiced through the character of Hamlet:

"There is, sir, an aery of children, little eyases, that cry out on top of the question, and are most tyrannically clapp'd for't. These are now the fashion, and so berattle the common stages,—so they call them—that many wearing rapiers are afraid of goose-quills, and dare scarce come thither."

"Goose-quills," explained Prof. Heffner, referred to the drama critics of Shakespeare's day who were no less taken with the child wonders than were the public.

Despite their promise, child stars rarely grow up to be outstanding adult actors, this student of stage history declares. One reason, he holds, is that few of them are actually gifted. Many are clever mimics who win the public as any novelty does, he contends. He blames the directors also for the failure of child stars to fulfil the hopes held out for them.

Simplicity Keynote

"If left alone, child actors might do natural work," said Prof. Heffner.

"What they do naturally, they do well. But this they are not permitted to do. They are coached in memory and rote, which takes away their naturalness and simplicity."

Whether or not Shirley and Freddie will blossom into adult stars the Northwestern drama professor does not attempt to prophesy, but looking down the aisles of history he finds that few youthful stage prodigies have done it. There was Master Beatty who appeared on the London stage in the early part of the nineteenth century. He was the rage of London and stole whole audiences from the adult stars of the day.

Some Exceptions

"Like many present-day child stars," commented Prof. Heffner, "he was precocious in memorizing his lines. He proved, however, to be a mediocre actor when he grew up."

But there were exceptions. John Howard Payne, an American, was one. He was a child favorite of the early 19th century. He went to England when he reached maturity and wrote numerous plays in addition to acting.

© Topical Press

The Harbor of Malaga

The Seaport City of Malaga Is Capital of the Province of the Same Name in Andalusia, in the South of Spain. Mountains Surround the City, Which Is Famous for Its Location. Malaga Is Supposed to Have Been Founded by the Phoenicians. It Became a Possession of Carthage and Was Important Under the Romans. The Christians Took It From the Moors in 1487

Cows Lick Lips On Iced Alfalfa—Green in Winter

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—A dozen Guernsey cattle feasted yesterday upon the bovine equivalent of fresh strawberries in January—alfalfa hay as green and fresh in midwinter as when it was cut last October—as Prof. Oscar Erf described an experiment which may revolutionize the feeding of dairy herds.

The luscious green grasses came from a 25-ton Clark county silo which Professor Erf, an expert in Ohio State University's animal husbandry department, converted into a gigantic test tube for trying his method of preserving alfalfa in dry ice.

The purpose, he explained, was to improve milk production, the nutritional factors of milk, and the condition of dairy cattle during the winter months by supplying them with food as fresh as they obtain in the summer.

The silo was filled on Oct. 3 with uncured, fresh-cut alfalfa, a layer of dry ice being inserted every foot as the steel cylinder was filled with the chopped grasses.

Professor Erf and other agricultural experts joined A. G. Bookwalter in opening the container. The chopped alfalfa, packed at a cost of about $1.75 a ton, showed no signs of deterioration, said Professor Erf.

"Apparently the grasses were almost as rich as the day they went into the silo in the three important food factors green alfalfa contains—chlorophyll, which develops hemoglobin in the blood, xanthrophyll, which stimulates reproduction, and carotin, the element responsible for the valuable vitamin A in cow's milk," Professor Erf asserted.

Fundy Bay Isles To Form 'Quoddy Bird Sanctuary'

OTTAWA, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Canada Gazette announced yesterday that a group of four islands in the Bay of Fundy had been made a bird sanctuary—but [illegible] dogs may be kept there.

The islands are Fuse, Man of War, Flea and McCann, forming a group to be known as the "Quoddy Bird Sanctuary."

They are near the summer home at Campobello, N. B., of President Roosevelt.

The sanctuary was established under the Migratory Birds Convention, but a section in the act prohibiting persons living in sanctuaries from keeping cats or dogs was made not to apply to the islands.

Fascist Force Trapped In Madrid Hospital

MADRID, Jan. 18 (AP)—Socialist troops dynamited the right wing of clinic hospital over the week end and trapped a large force of fascists who manned machine guns from an upper floor to stand siege.

Madrid militia swarmed through the battered lower floors of the hospital and sniping battles continued for hours—with a detachment of fascist besiegers of Madrid themselves under siege.

The Government troops pushed operations in other sections of University City, also, particularly in the region about the philosophy building.

Cold, heavy rain and fog restricted action elsewhere.

For weeks the fascists have clung to University City positions, despite repeated Government attacks. The fascists have, however, been unable thus far to penetrate toward the center of the capital.

Vanderbilts Plan Tour In Own 'Flying House'

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Jan. 19 (AP)—The William K. Vanderbilts, who have seen much of the world from the luxurious yacht Alva, are planning a look at South America from their sumptuous "baby clipper," a veritable flying home.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dinsmore Huntington of New York, the pilot, Capt. Earl F. White, former army and Pan American Airways flier, and a mechanic, Henry Gurston, will accompany them on the 14,000-mile trip. The $150,000 twin-motored plane—a converted 22-passenger airliner—has a lounge, kitchen, and sleeping accommodations for eight persons.

Famous for 70 years for LINENS
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The Trotzkys in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The arrival in Mexico of Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian leader, was accomplished without the public demonstration which had been threatened by Mexican workers and feared by the Government. Mr. Trotzky landed at Tampico from the tanker Ruth and was brought on a special train to Mexico City. Throughout his journey and after his arrival he was closely guarded by army officers, police and plain-clothesmen.

To avoid a possible demonstration at the railway station, Mr. Trotzky and his wife were taken from the train at Lecheria, a small dairy station outside of the city, and from there by automobile to their new home.

The Trotzky residence in Mexico City is a colonial building belonging to Juan O'Gorman, one of the capital's leading architects. It is built about a patio which is filled with tropical vegetation and various preconquest images from Mexico's great archeological zones.

This house is in historic Coyoacan, the oldest suburb of Mexico City. Coyoacan was the site of the first home of the Spanish Conquistador, Hernando Cortez. Its name means "Place of the Coyote." This home is one of the many which the Russian and his wife have occupied since their expulsion from Russia, and subsequent exile from Turkey, France and Norway.

Reds Issued Manifesto

Despite the fact that many protestations against the decision of President Cardenas to grant sanctuary to the Trotzkys have been made by labor groups, the sole opposition voiced on the day of their arrival was made by the Communist Party of Mexico. This appeared in a manifesto, posted along the main thoroughfares of the city, demanding the Russian's immediate expulsion.

While Mexican labor groups are avowedly in sympathy with the fundamentals of the Government of Joseph Stalin which banished Mr. Trotzky from Russia as an enemy, they are co-operating with President Cardenas in his request that the Trotzky residence here be accepted without opposition. Their original violent protests have subsided and during the first week of Mr. Trotzky's stay there was but one demonstration staged against him.

A Haven for Exiles

This, like the published manifestoes, came from the Communist Party of Mexico, headed by Hernan Laborde. On the night following the arrival of the Trotzkys, the Communist Party held a mass meeting demanding the Russian's immediate exile from Mexico. This meeting was stopped and disbanded by a squadron of special police who charged the crowd with motorcycles, resulting in several minor injuries.

Throughout the controversy which raged following the granting of permission for Mr. and Mrs. Trotzky to live in Mexico, President Cardenas has remained firm in his defense of constitutional rights. The Mexican Constitution provides for sanctuary to be granted to all political exiles, regardless of their personal convictions or activities. Such privilege has been extended to refugees from many countries, notably to those from Cuba. Mexico's stand on the matter has been defined by Foreign Minister Eduardo Hay with the words, "No outsider can influence the firm ideology of Mexico's revolutionary government."

'Queen Mary's' Sister Ship To Have Only Two Funnels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLYDEBANK, Scot.—Look after the utility, and the beauty will look after itself; that's the motto of the builders of Cunard Liner No. 552, the Queen Mary's sister ship. It is now announced that the 552 will have only two funnels, the dummy funnel often fitted to large liners being rejected in the design of the new vessel.

Already the question of naming the 552 is being considered in British homes. Perhaps the most popular suggestion at the moment is the Queen Elizabeth.

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Maple Leafs and Conny Smythe in Town to Battle Bruins at Boston Garden Tonight

Conacher and Boll Still Out of Game

Garden Lineup Tonight

Boston Bruins		Toronto Leafs
Beattie, lw	rw	Drillon
Weiland, c	c	Apps
Clapper, rw	lw	H. Jackson
Portland, ld	rd	Hamilton
Shore, rd	ld	Day
Thompson, g	g	Broda

Bruins Alternates—Jerwa, Hollett, F. Cook, Smith, Goldsworthy, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, O'Neil.

Toronto Alternates — Horner, Fowler, Thoms, Kendall, Metz, Shill, Davidson, Jarvis, Finnigan, A. Jackson.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Falling Leafs blew into town today and took occupancy of parts of the Lenox, prepared to do battle with the convalescent Bruins at the Boston Garden tonight. Never a dull moment when the Toronto sextet and Bruin team meet has been an acknowledged fact for years. Some of the most memorable battles engaged in by the locals have been against these same Leafs and no small part of the action has been the verbal tiffs between Managers Art Ross of the Bruins and Conn Symthe of the Leafs.

Tonight a prearranged bit of silliness, unnecessary to the interest of a hockey game between Boston and Toronto, has been steamed up. It seems that Smythe has made some sort of promise to appear at the game in top hat and full evening dress and the Bruin management has dared him to do so. Apparently the clowning is expected to result in some sort of a scene. Conny Smythe often puts on a personal show, but has never gone to such an extreme as this and perhaps he will recant at the last moment and abandon the plan.

Whereas Toronto always has been battling right up with the leaders for top honors, this year it has been saved from last place only by the complete reversal of Americans. The retirement of Joe Primeau and King Clancy, along with severe injuries to Charlie Conacher and Buzz Boll, proved too heavy a burden. The young replacements have been too green in experience to cover the deficit and this ha sbeen a drag on the chances of the Leafs.

Since last appearing here, Dec. 22 to be exact, when the Leafs surprised the Bruins and beat them, 4 to 2, the Smythe crew has not done so well, having won only two games in eight played, one being a tie. The Bruins have fared much better, with a record of six victories and only two defeats.

An addition to the Toronto scoring power has been made with Art Jackson, young brother of Harvey, having been recalled from Syracuse. The youngster has had other trials with the team, but after spending two months more under the tutelage of Coach Eddie Powers, he was sent back to the Leafs with assurance that he is ready to hold a place.

In New York Sunday the Bruins played one of their best games. They shut out the Amerks, 3 to 0, with Tiny Thompson playing a grand game in goal. Hooley Smith, according to reports, played his best game of the season and the new shift sending Hooley to center the Goldsworthy-Cook line and Weiland to pivot the Clapper-Beattie line has improved the looks of the entire team.

Polo Outlook Very Pleasing To Strawbridge

By Robert E. Strawbridge Jr.

(Chairman, United States Polo Association)

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—The season of 1936, all of us in polo felt, was one of the most successful the game has had in some time, chiefly because of the increased public interest shown in all parts of the country. It has always been the desire of the polo association to increase public interest in the game, feeling that the sport has a great natural appeal to the spectator.

During this past year, there was effected a reorganization of the constitution of the association, designed to increase participation and general interest in polo throughout the United States, and in the coming season it is planned to devote a great deal of effort toward the encouragement of medium-goal polo throughout the United States.

No International Match

It is early yet to say with any degree of certainty whether or not there will be a visiting foreign team to this country; but it is highly probable that if one does come, it will come as a player in our open championship and not for a formal international match, because we had two such matches last year and it would be difficult for both men and horses to prepare for another in 1937. Rather, we look forward to one of the best-played national championships the game has ever had, to furnish the highlight of the season.

Polo has become a year-round sport and the first tournaments of the new year are already well under way in Texas, and California is on the brink of another high-goal season, during which some of the best players in the game will be in action.

Inter-Circuit Matches

Last season saw the revival of the inter-circuit championship with teams competing from the southwestern, central, eastern and southern divisions. This tournament will again be held this year, and the expectation now is that teams for all six divisions of the polo association will play. The junior championship has been awarded to the Narragansett Polo Club, Narragansett Pier, R. I., and will mark the completion of the revival of the game there, an important center in the past, and which returned to play last summer.

The association in the past six months has received a steady flow of applications of new members, and, while it is the obvious thing for everyone to say that they look forward to a highly successful year, I think it can be truthfully said that polo is heading into an interesting and valuable added year to its ancient history.

Canadiens Have Seven Players On Scoring List

MONTREAL, Jan. 19 (AP)—While the Detroit Red Wings' aces, Larry Aurie and Marty Barry, continue to dominate National Hockey League scoring records, the individual figures on the Montreal Canadiens show clearly what's keeping the Flying Frenchmen on top.

In the latest scoring list, including Sunday's games, Aurie and Barry are tied for the lead with 24 points apiece. Aurie is leading goal getter, with 15 tallies, and Barry tops the playmakers with 18 assists.

However, Johnny Gagnon, one of the Canadiens' veterans, is only a single point behind them; Left Winger Aurel Joliat is tied for eighth place, with 19 points, while Howie Morenz, confining his efforts to making the plays this season, has 15. Deadlocked with Morenz are Babe Siebert, veteran defenseman; Paul Haynes, center, and the rookie wingmen, Toe Blake and Joffre Desilets.

With seven men at 15 points or better, the Canadiens outshine all rivals in team scoring performances. The New York Americans are second, with four men on the list of 23 leading scorers. The Amerks also have the leading penalty carrier, Allan Shields, who has spent 77 minutes in the box. Records of the leading scorers:

	G	A	Pts
Aurie, Detroit	15	10	25
Barry, Detroit	7	18	25
Gagnon, Canadiens	13	11	24
Schriner, Americans	9	13	22
Ward, Montreal	12	9	21
Lewis, Detroit	12	8	20
N. Colville, Rangers	8	12	20
Joliat, Canadiens	10	9	19
Cowley, Boston	9	10	19
Gracie, Montreal	6	13	19
Dillon, Rangers	12	6	18
Carr, Americans	11	7	18
Robinson, Montreal	11	7	18
Jackson, Toronto	9	9	18
Chapman, Americans	3	14	17
Wiseman, Americans	7	9	16
Getliffe, Boston	7	9	16
Patrick, Rangers	5	11	16
Blake, Canadiens	7	8	15
Desilets, Canadiens	6	9	15
Siebert, Canadiens	5	10	15
Morenz, Canadiens	3	12	15
Haynes, Canadiens	3	12	15

B. U. and Brown Sixes Meet at Arena Tonight

Arena Lineup Tonight

B. U.		Brown
O'Sullivan, lw	rw	Darling
Lynch, c	c	Dyer
DeRosiers, rw	lw	Davis
Hoar, rd	rd	Tingley
Chandler, ld	ld	Eccleston
Colburn, g	g	Skillings

A strong Brown team that has only been defeated by Harvard meets a better than average Boston University sextet at the Boston Arena tonight.

Although the Terriers have been defeated by Yale, 7-3, and Boston College, 6-5, in an overtime affair, the B. U. skaters will give the Bruins one busy evening of hockey.

Brown has been victorious over Yale, 3-2; M. I. T., 5-0, and Northeastern, 5-3.

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Hockey—Toronto vs. Bruins, Garden, 8:30.

College Hockey—B. U. vs. Brown (varsity and freshman games), Arena, 8.

Basketball—Tufts vs. Massachusetts Tech at M. I. T. (varsity and freshman games), 8:30, B. U. vs. R. I. State Rams at St. Botolph Street Gym., 8:30.

Coming

Amateur Hockey — Commercial League games at Arena, Jan. 21, 7 p. m.

Track — Twenty-first Anndal Indoor Games at the Boston Y. M. C. A., Jan. 23.

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Americans, Garden, Jan. 24.

Sonja Henie—Boston Garden, Jan. 27.

Auto Races — Midget cars at Garden, Jan. 28.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, Jan. 30.

Amusements

BOSTON

SHUBERT Last 7 Times

TALLULAH BANKHEAD

in "REFLECTED GLORY"

A New Comedy by GEORGE KELLY

with CLAY CLEMENT, ANN ANDREWS PHILLIP REED. Evgs., 55c to $2.75. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

PLYMOUTH—TONIGHT 8:30

JOHN GOLDEN Presents

PHILIP MERIVALE

in "AND NOW GOOD-BYE"

With MARGUERITE CHURCHILL

Evs., 55c to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.20. Tax Included.

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William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle

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White Horse Inn

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Mats. Wed.—55c to $2.20 Sat.—55c to $2.75

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State Symphony Orchestra

ALEXANDER THIEDE Conducting

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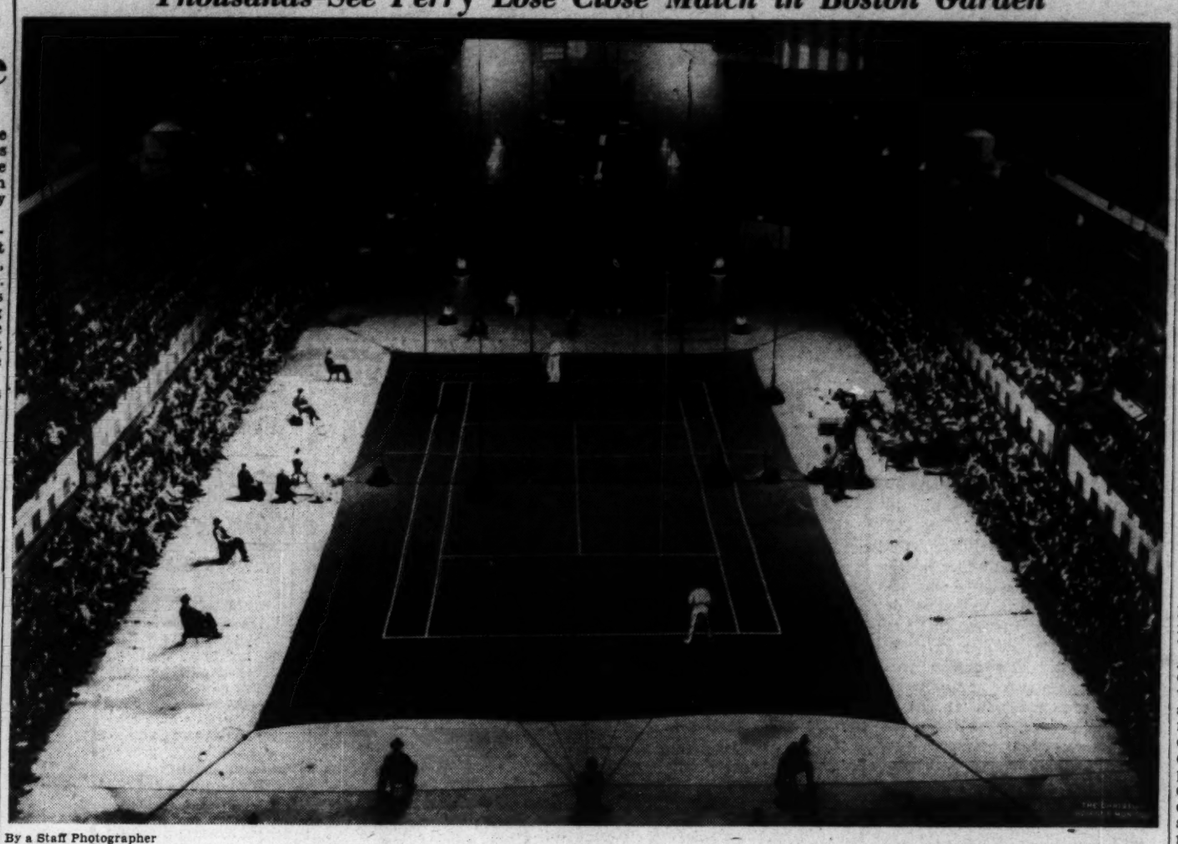


By a Staff Photographer

Englishman (in Forecourt) Set to Receive One of Vines' Blistering Serves. The American Professional Won at 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5 Before a Gathering of Nearly 10,000 Persons. In Previous Matches Perry Won in New York, Cleveland, and Chicago. Vines Came Back to Win in Pittsburgh and Detroit

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

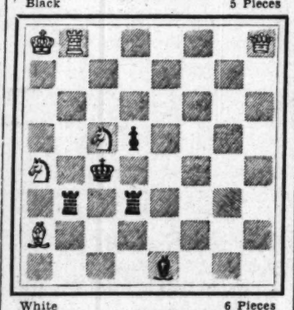
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Jan. 19, 1937

Problem No. 1897

By C. Mansfield

Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces

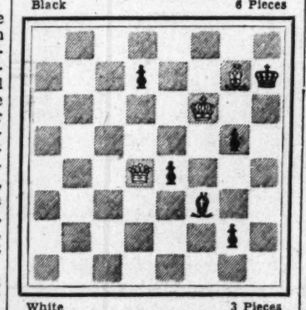
White to play and mate in two.

(First prize, Good Companions, April, 1914. Mr. White highly praises this problem in his "A Genius of the Two-Mover.")

Problem No. 1898

Composed Especially for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR By Otto Wurzburg

Black 6 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(This original appears through the kind offices of E. W. Allen, who has been responsible for the recent selections of problems by American composers.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1895. R-K2

No. 1896. 1. K-Q5 Kt-B6ch
2. K-B4
1. —— Kt-K6ch
2. K-B5
1. —— Kt-B5ch
2. K-Q6
1. —— Kt-B3ch
2. K-K6
1. —— R-Q6ch
2. K-K5
1. —— R-B4ch
2. K-Q4

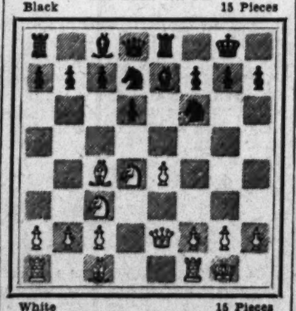
End-Game No. 339. White wins: 1 K-B2, K-K5; 2 KxKP, K-Q5; 3 R-KKt or QR, K-K5; 4 R-K, K-Q5; 5 K-Q2 and wins. If 1 KxP, K-K5; 2 K-B2, P-K8(Q)ch!!; 3 KxQ, K-Q6, and White can only draw!

End-Game

In this position, from Tylor-Koltanowski, Hastings, 1929. White is able to initiate a combination that wins in about 10 moves. Once the reader finds the first three or four moves, however, the rest is comparatively easy.

End-Game No. 340

Black 15 Pieces



White 15 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

For 32 years Alain C. White has been offering the problem world his Christmas Series. During this period works important in problem theory and collections of problems by great composers have, through this series, found their ways into the libraries of problem lovers the world over. "A Genius of the Two-Mover," a selection of problems by Comins Mansfield, edited by Alain C. White, announced as the last of this Christmas Series, contains 112 problems, all two-movers, by the acknowledged grand master of the two-move field, an Englishman of last 40 years. Examples of his work have often appeared in this column, for his efforts are always of high quality and generally win prizes in composing tourneys.

That Mr. White has continued to offer these Christmas problem books year after year has been a constant treat to problem lovers the world over. That Mr. White now terminates the series must, of course, arouse the regret of problemdom, but it does not mean for an instant that Mr. White's long service to this great recreation is any the less valued or appreciated.

The two games below were played in the current Marshall Chess Club championship. In the first, Marshall himself, playing in the club championship for the first time, outplays his opponent in an Indian. Gradually building up a strong attack, he was able to force his opponent's resignation with a brilliant conclusive stroke.

Old-timers who long for the dazzling gambit attacks of yore will enjoy the Moeller. This attack is seldom met nowadays, but it always leads to spectacular play.

Indian Defense

Marshall White	Smirka Black	Marshall White	Smirka Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 P-Q5	QKt-Q2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 B-KKt3	P-KKt4
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	21 P-KR4	Kt-R2
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	22 PxP	PxP
5 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	23 Kt-R2	QKt-B3
6 R-B	Castles	24 Kt-Kt4	KtxKt
7 P-K3	P-Q3	25 QxKt	R-B2
8 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	26 P-B4	B-B
9 Castles	KBxKt	27 P-B5	K-Kt2
10 RxB	P-B4	28 K-B2	R-R
11 B-B4	Kt-Kt	29 R-KR	B-Q2
12 B-B2	Kt-B3	30 B-R2	Kt-B
13 B-Kt5	P-KR3	31 R-R3	Kt-R2
14 B-KR4	Q-K2	32 R-R8!	QR-B
15 P-QR3	KR-Q	33 Q-R5	QR-KKt
16 Q-K2	QR-B	34 RxKtch	RxR
17 R-Q	Kt-Kt	35 QxRch	Resigns
18 P-K4	P-K4		

Black's twentieth move really exposes his K position badly, but otherwise White plays 21 Kt-R4, followed by Kt-B5, and White has several pieces ready to swing into direct attack. Black should have played for P-K4 earlier, so that when White replied P-Q5, he could continue with P-KB4.

Moeller Attack

Bernstein White	Santasiere Black	Bernstein White	Santasiere Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	17 B-Kt2	Q-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 Q-R3	Q-B4
3 B-B4	B-B4	19 Q-Kt3	Q-Kt3
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	20 Q-R3	Q-B4
5 P-Q4	PxP	21 Q-Kt3	Kt-K5
6 PxP	B-Kt5ch	22 QxBP	QxPch
7 Kt-B3	KKtxP	23 K-B	B-R3
8 Castles	BxKt	24 BxB	QxB
9 P-Q5	Kt-K4	25 R-KB	Kt-B4
10 Q-K2	Castles	26 B-B3	P-B3
11 PxB	KtxKtch	27 BxP	Q-K7
12 QxKt	R-K	28 R-KKt	Q-K2
13 R-K	Kt-Q3	29 B-K6ch	K-B
14 RxRch	QxR	30 Q-B6	R-Q
15 B-B	Q-K5	31 R-K	Q-Q3
16 Q-Kt3	P-QKt3	Drawn(a)	

(a) Although the game might eventually be drawn, it really should be continued. A likely continuation is 32 Q-Kt4, KtxB; 33 PxKt, QxP; 34 Q-Kt, Q-B6; 35 QxRP, QxBP; 36 Q-R8ch, and White draws by perpetual check.

Vines Evens Pro Tennis Series

Vines vs. Perry is by far the most interesting feature attraction of the professional tennis tours of recent years. Last night, before close to 10,000 fans in the Boston Garden, the rangy Californian evened the present cross-country series at three-all by defeating the tall Englishman in five hard-fought sets, 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

Competition between these two should continue to be close all through the tour if last night's exhibition is any criterion.

The well-behaved crowd displayed a non-partisan attitude by applauding one man and then the other.

Extra games were required to decide the fourth and fifth sets, but Vines clearly showed he is master of the indoor game, staving off the up-and-coming Englishman with determined gameness.

The Californian, recognized as the world's No. 1 professional, earned 59 of the 153 points credited to him in the 26 games played. Perry's points totaled 143, 39 of which were earned.

The program was opened by a singles match between George Lott, now a Wakefield (Mass.) resident, and Bruce Barnes of Texas. Lott won the first set at 6—4 and was leading 2 games to 1 in the second when play was halted for the feature contest, following which a doubles match was played until the center post broke off at the floor, dropping the net. Vines and Barnes took the only set played, beating Perry and Lott, 6—4.

David S. Niles, Longwood player and official, refereed the Vines-Perry encounter, and Ralph Chambers, the Chestnut Hill professional, officiated in the Lott-Barnes exhibition.

Penn's Quintet Continues Rule

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—With five straight victories to their credit, including two over the team that looks like their most dangerous rival in the circuit, Pennsylvania's Quakers continued to rule the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League today.

The powerful Harvard team, which had a chance to tie Penn for the lead, lost to the Quakers for the second time last night, 38-36, and tumbled to third place behind Columbia. As a result Penn cannot be ousted from the lead before Jan. 30, when it plays Yale in its next encounter, and Yale already has gone down before the fast, shifty Quakers once. The Elis can assume a threatening position by winning the remaining games on this week's schedule from Princeton and Cornell.

Harvard put up a strenuous struggle before accepting defeat. Trailing 20-14 at half time, the Crimson pulled up close, but Penn's accurate shooting and close guarding always preserved the Quaker margin. A minute before the finish, Red Lowman, the league-leading scorer who added 12 points to his total, caged a field goal to reduce Penn's lead to 2 points, but the gun cut short the final attack.

West Virginia's Mountaineers found themselves looking for a first-place tie in the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference instead of a tie for second today as a result of a surprising feat by the last-place Georgetown team. West Virginia, with one victory and one defeat on its conference record, faces Penn State at State College tonight in the first game for the Nittany Lions.

A victory will put the Mountaineers on even terms with Pitt, who took a 30-27 setback from Georgetown last night, and Carnegie Tech's defending champions, The Hoyas, beaten in three previous games, matched shot for shot with the Panthers from the floor and gained their edge from the foul line as they rallied to win after trailing 17-13 at the half.

Vault Stars to Meet

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—America's two greatest pole vaulters of 1936, George Varoff, world record holder from University of Oregon, and Earle Meadows, Southern California's Olympic champion, will meet in the Millrose games at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 6.

Varoff hung up a new international mark of 14ft. 6½in. in winning the national championship, but failed to make the Olympic team. He came back later to clear the bar at 14ft. 4¼in. in the labor meet at Randall's Island for the two best performances of the year.

Meadows won the Olympic title with a leap of 14ft. 3¼in.

Holmes Back on Job

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 19 (AP)—Al Sutphin, president of the Cleveland Falcons of the International-American Hockey League, announced yesterday that Harry Holmes has replaced Vic Ripley as coach. Holmes coached the Falcons for seven campaigns, but was relieved earlier this season due to illness.

Huskies All Set For K. of C. Meet

Six individuals and two relay teams have been named to represent Northeastern University in the K. of C. track meet on Jan. 30, Coach Ed Parsons announced this morning. Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli and Ray Henderson will be the chief hopes of the Huskies. The "Hawk" will compete in the Larrivee two-mile run, and Henderson will top the high hurdles.

Capt. Art Johnston, star Quincy competitor, will aid Zamparelli in the two-mile, while Ritchie Underwood, former hurdles champion at Everett High, will team with Henderson in the timber event. Danny Miles and Dick Whipple, both high jumpers, complete the Northeastern individual list.

Both the varsity and freshmen relay teams have been entered with the Husky yearlings expected to be a standout. Coach Jerry Tatton will pick his starting quartet from Gardiner Holmes of Gloucester, Dan Moody of Lexington, Connie Sullivan of Cambridge, Frank Mascianica of Everett, Saul Levine of Lowell, George Shanker of Dorchester, and Underwood.

Bob Birchall of Dedham, George Leck of Saugus, Charley Grant of Hyde Park, Chesley F. Garland of Belmont, Gregory Fawcett of Lowell, and Henderson will be the group which Coach Parsons will choose from to make up his varsity relay team.

Henderson stands a good chance of leading the high hurdles event. Last year, in the New England intercollegiate meet, he won trial and semifinal heats in the hurdles, but was shut out in the final when he kicked the last stick. The race was won by Phil Good of Bowdoin.

Zamparelli and Johnston both started in the two-mile event last year, and while neither one figured in the contest, they were among the few who were not lapped by Harold Manning and Don Lash. This year, however, Zamparelli will make a real bid for top honors, for he has been showing to good advantage in speed workouts. The "Hawk" is essentially a long-distance funner, but under Coach Parsons he has been running fast quarters and halves to build up his speed. He will run a special mile at the annual Y meet Saturday night as a tune-up for the Jan. 30 meet.

Eight Games Are Listed For B. U. Gridiron Team

Boston University's 1937 varsity football team will play an eight-game schedule next fall, with a possibility of a ninth to be carded later, according to a release made this morning by the faculty committee on athletics.

The Terriers will meet three new opponents this year in Lehigh, Slippery Rock and Western Reserve. They replace Rutgers, Toledo and Miami. Washington University of St. Louis, American International College, Villanova, Boston College and Clarkson Tech will all be met again next fall.

Unless Boston University will be able to schedule a game for Sept. 25, the Terriers will be forced to open the season against the strong Lehigh team. By scheduling Western Reserve B. U. has booked a team that has turned in one of the finest football records made by any small college eleven over the past three years. This game is the first of a two-year agreement and the Terriers will visit Cleveland sometime in 1938, the date not yet having been settled.

Sept. 25—Open. Oct. 2—Lehigh; 9—Slippery Rock; 16—Clarkson Tech at Watertown, N. Y.; 23—Western Reserve; 30—Washington University at St. Louis, Mo.; Nov. 6—American International College; 11—Villanova; 20—Boston College at Boston College.

Wesleyan Elects Tuttle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Jan. 19—Russell C. Tuttle of Windsor has been appointed acting captain of the Wesleyan squash racquets team. Wesleyan plays Yale in the Alumni Field House today.

College Basketball

Baldwin-Wallace 30, Akron 29.
Ball S. T. 47, Earlham 31.
Berea 33, Eastern Ky. T. 26.
Centenary 31, Louisiana P. I. 26.
Central Normal 45, Valparaiso 29.
Columbia C. 31, Buena Vista 23.
Georgetown 30, Pittsburgh 27.
Gustavus Adolphus 41, St. Johns 26.
Hamline 31, Concordia 27.
Hope 51, Albion 36.
Illinois 38, Purdue 37.
Illinois Wes. 30, State Normal 26.
Indiana 43, Ohio State 36.
Indiana Central 49, Indiana State 28.
Loyola 49, Sowestern La. 33.
Michigan 38, Chicago 29.
Minnesota 36, Northwestern 33.
Mississippi 33, Tulane 26.
Morehead 41, Centre 38.
Mount Union 33, Ashland 17.
Muhlenberg 42, Albright 26.
North Central 38, Lake Forest 30.
Notre Dame 52, Syracuse 31.
Oklahoma 34, Nebraska 31.
Pennsylvania 38, Harvard 36.
Pittsburgh T. 48, Mexico City 24.
South Carolina 50, Virginia M. I. 37.
Texas 38, Texas Christian 32.
Tulsa 42, Creighton 39.
Virginia P. I. 43, William & Mary 30.
Western (Mich.) S. T. 31, Marquette 26.
Wisconsin 39, Iowa 23.

Salary Debates May Develop In Local Baseball Outfits

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the annual January-February salary frolics between players and club owners well under way in outside major league cities, fans can expect local action at any moment. All Red Sox contracts are in the mail and cries of either satisfaction or displeasure will soon be heard from various directions.

The Red Sox and Bees take opposite stands in the handling of contract business. Bob Quinn believes that documents should not be sent out until February. He reasons—and several other big league magnates are inclined to agree—that players have less time to make salary "squawks" if their contracts arrive late, or just before their scheduled departure for training camp.

The Yawkey-Cronin-Collins combination at Fenway Park, however, follows in the footsteps of the New York Giants and Yankees and settles salary negotiations early.

"I cannot see any advantage in holding back contracts until the last minute," said Eddie Collins recently. "I say this with respect for the judgment of Bob Quinn and other club officials who are in sympathy with this procedure. I believe that if a player is going to cry for more money, he'll do it late as well as early. In fact, if there is to be any difference between club owner and player, why isn't it best to have it come early? Time permits straightening out of the difficulty before spring training, and thereby eliminates the possibility of a late and unsatisfactory start for the player involved."

Although both Collins and Joe Cronin say they expect no trouble among the Red Sox, it is entirely likely that "squawks" will be heard from several men. It is an age-old custom among club officials that contract business shall not be discussed with the press. However, despite the fact that Tom Yawkey is very liberal with his hired men, salary reductions must have been made in Red Sox ranks. Perhaps they might be called "readjustments."

With the prospect of an American League pennant last year, Yawkey was unusually liberal with pay checks. He reasoned that satisfied ball players should be winning ball players. But this system failed to click, and general readjustments are expected.

Salary debates are not unlikely in the Bees' ranks. There will undoubtedly be a few scattered raises when Quinn considers the contract question, but there also will be cuts. Several Bees were over-paid in 1936, a little matter which Bob intends to rectify.

Sunday's six-player trade between Cleveland and St. Louis has aroused much comment locally. Some persons suspect it has opened the way for another deal, which will involve the Red Sox. But Joe Cronin denies this, contending that both clubs have been far too unreasonable in their demands in past trade discussions.

Meanwhile, local grandstand managers are making street-corner demands that the Red Sox strengthen their outfield corps before the coming season. "Where's that right-handed hitter you were going to get?" they ask. "Show us one available at a reasonable figure, and we'll get him," is Cronin's answer.

Getting back to comment on the Cleveland-St. Louis deal, it seems neither club gained an advantage, but they did acquire new faces. Lary is considered a better shortstop than Knickerbocker, but Vosmik gets the nod over Solters as an outfielder. Andrews and Hildebrand shape up about even as pitchers.

The Red Sox front-office family apparently has other sports interests outside of baseball. Collins attended the pro tennis matches at the Boston Garden last evening, and Cronin will take in tonight's Bruin-Toronto hockey game, also in the Garden.

Large Crowd to See B. U. and Rams Clash

Lineup at B. U. Tonight

B. U.		Rhode Island State
Nechtem, lf	rg	Fabricant
Lawry, rf	lg	Wright
Yancey, c	c	Jaworski
Rabinovitz, lg	rf	Tashjian
Rosenthal, rg	lf	Messina

The largest crowd ever to witness a B. U. basketball game is anticipated tonight when the Terriers clash with the powerful Rhode Island State five at the St. Botolph street gymnasium.

The feature of the game will be the meeting of the three leading scorers in New England, Johnny Messina of Medford and Chet Jawooski of Worcester, both Ram stalwarts, have scored 166 and 128 points respectively, while Solly Nechtem of Chelsea, B. U.'s star sharpshooter, has 115 points to his credit.

Russ Lawry returns to his forward position on the Terriers' front line tonight. Lawry was injured in the second game of the year and has seen little service since. His presence in the Terriers' lineup should strengthen B. U.'s chances of toppling the Rams.

Princeton Meet June 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 19—Asa S. Bushnell, graduate manager of athletics at Princeton University, announced yesterday that the fourth annual Princeton invitation track meet will be held in Palmer Stadium on June 19. Last June the meet was free to spectators except for a handling charge of 15 cents on each ticket. This year there will be a nominal fee, with the proceeds being used to finance the Oxford-Cambridge track meet in Palmer Stadium July 17.

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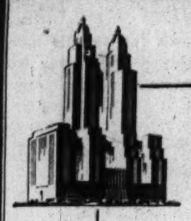

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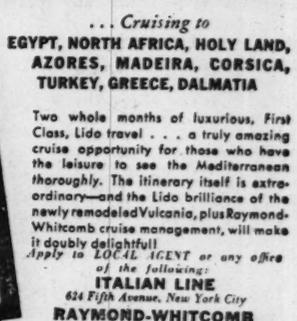

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The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

A Gallant Irish Poet

OF COURSE I see and hear the man in his verse, a grand gay gallant man, whose laugh is ready but kind, whose wit is sharp but merciful, a man who loves life, and the poetry, song, and beauty which gladden it. That much I admit. But I claim in return that the manifestations of the man have helped me only to see what is very surely there in the verse itself. I speak of the Irishman, Oliver St. John Gogarty, Senator, athlete, airman, specialist, wit, and poet—and his poetry. When, in his recent "Oxford Book of Modern Verse," Yeats gives him the pride of number (he includes seventeen of his lyrics, more than he reprints of any other single poet) and dubs him "one of the great lyric poets of our age," he has but affixed the seal of genius to what some of us have long admired. Gogarty the man, Yeats puts among Irishmen of action, among the Bucks, "swashbucklers, horsemen, swift, indifferent men"; the verse, he finds "gay, stoical heroic song."

GAY IS THE word that leaps to the lips spontaneously, inevitably, when one thinks of Gogarty's poetry. Most of the contemporary poets in English appear to contemplate the present world with disgust and horror, and only the proletarian poet can look with equanimity into the future, now that "Some possible dream, long coiled in the ammonite's slumber Is uncurling." But to Gogarty life is a joyous carnival. He sings the happy eruption of the mushroom, "sudden quaint upstart," the flash of bush and tree into green and yellow in the spring; spring is his season, sunshine his light, youth his time.

All that is athletic and full of nature's unquenchable energy attracts him: the wild goose breasting the north wind, alone between the mountains and the stars in his high flight; the landward-swept crab tree, "unbreakable wrestler" in the amphitheater of sun, sea, earth, and wind. He sings the joy of holding a car down on the long road, of the delight of rapid motion through fresh air. He urges his friend and fellow-townsman Yeats to build a fountain with the proceeds of the Nobel Prize, to spill *con abbandone* his laurel gold "in water and stone." He has a Ben Jonsonian love of good food, good company, good talk. Poetry is for him the spontaneous overflow of his joy of life into verse, "a rhythmical spell to enlarge the spirit," to quote one of his definitions of the indefinable.

I DO NOT KNOW where else in modern poetry you will find just this rare combination of wit and beauty, satire and song, realism and high adventure, overflowing fancy and precision of form. Living in the heart of Dublin's fair city, Gogarty goes out into his garden in the early spring, the same garden in which George Moore walked and composed his fine comment on Irish life, "Hail and Farewell." Overnight the plum tree has broken into blossom:

> In morning light my damson showed
> Its airy branches oversnowed
> On all their quickening fronds,
> That tingled where the early sun
> Was flowing soft as silence on
> Palm trees by coral ponds.

Here is the radiant Greek attitude toward nature, with the lethargy of tropics beautifully rhythmed in the *rallentando* of "Was flowing soft as silence on Palm trees by coral ponds."

NO ONE WOULD think of reciting the Sitwells around a frontier fire, despite the occasional appropriateness of their name; but Gogarty's verse, for all its frequent flashes of intellectuality, would be liked by men who work in the open with their hands. They have met the likes of the Woman of Beare, that ancient symbol of pagan Ireland regretting the days of Oisin and Oscar, and they could share the reminiscent joy which Gogarty has summed up in the ejaculatory "O Boys! O Boys!" There are even lines in him at which they would roar with hearty laughter.

Yet, for all that, Gogarty's verse makes you think of vigorous masculine things, I suppose A.E. is right when he singles out for especial praise Gogarty's portraits of maidenhood.

> Tall, on a bare landscape,
> Where earth the stone upthrusts—
> Holding your exquisite frock
> Against the morning gusts,
> And light is on the half rock.

That is seen with the artist's eye and drawn with anatomical spareness; it evokes both an image and a mood. It is a grave portrait, like the close-up of the Doric profile on "A Coin from Syracuse." But the maidens in the Greek myths Gogarty has retold are not grave, but arch and winsome. Leda becomes as deliciously human as the girl in the nursery rhyme, "Mother, May I Go out to Swim?" of which the choriambic dance of the opening octave holds a subtle echo:

> Though her Mother told her
> Not to go a-bathing,
> Leda loved the river
> And she could not keep away:
> Wading in its freshness
> When the noon was heavy;
> Walking by the water
> At the close of day.

So the Crete goddess Europa becomes "a lovely tomboy with scratches on her shins." It's hard to say what magic gives these maidens their freshness, their Greek vase-like luminosity and volatility.

NOW THAT MOST of our poets have become Narcissists in love with their own image, and, not content with that, have taken the universe into their own minds too that they may love only what is they, it is refreshing to read a poet who leaves the universe where it belongs—outside himself—for him and others to enjoy. Witty, blithe, and debonair are the occasional verses in which Gogarty celebrates the feasts given by that great Irish householder, th. Rt. Hon. Lorcan Galeran for whom his table is a "plain of Troy," or addresses his portrait by Augustus John, "back from the world behind his brow, Back from the boulevards of his brain." Much is seen with the painter's eye—eggs "blue as at the whiteness where a cloud begins," or

> Do you see that wave there,
> Where the crescent curves lift,
> Transilluminating
> For a second into green
> Miles of crystal daylight,
> Then, the hissing snowdrift:
> Light so water-tangled
> That its sightless self is seen—?

Characteristic is Gogarty's attempt in those lines to give sight to what cannot be seen, permanence of form to what is transient; to body forth all that is delicate and fleeting in nature—shadows and lights, nd the feel in the air of snow or an imminent moon. Although he is sparing of adjectives, Gogarty is master of the epithet which sends its meaning to the mind sharply and instantaneously as the clang of a bell. Above all the poets of his time, he takes poetry as he takes life, naturally; his sensibility is excited only by what lies solid in the center of men's lives.

WHEN GOGARTY WAS a student at Trinity College, Dublin, more than thirty golden years ago, he won the Vice-Chancellor's Prize for Poetry. Thinking of the great Greek comedian, Aristophanes, he concluded his prize poem with these two lines:

> Like him who shook the broad Athenian stages,
> And sent Old Wisdom laughing down the world.

Aristophanes's world was the richer for his understanding; our world needs Gogarty's "lighter lyric line," vocal, as all good verse is, with the accents of the human voice. He has eschewed the Celtic Twilight, into which most of the Irish poets of his generation followed Yeats, for sunlight bright on meadow and sea; the Irish peasant for "tall unpopular men and slim proud women," custodians of the courtly ceremcnious aristocratic life against which he plays his variations. He alone of all the poets of our day can bring wit and audacity to poetry without "frightening away the beauty."

HORACE REYNOLDS

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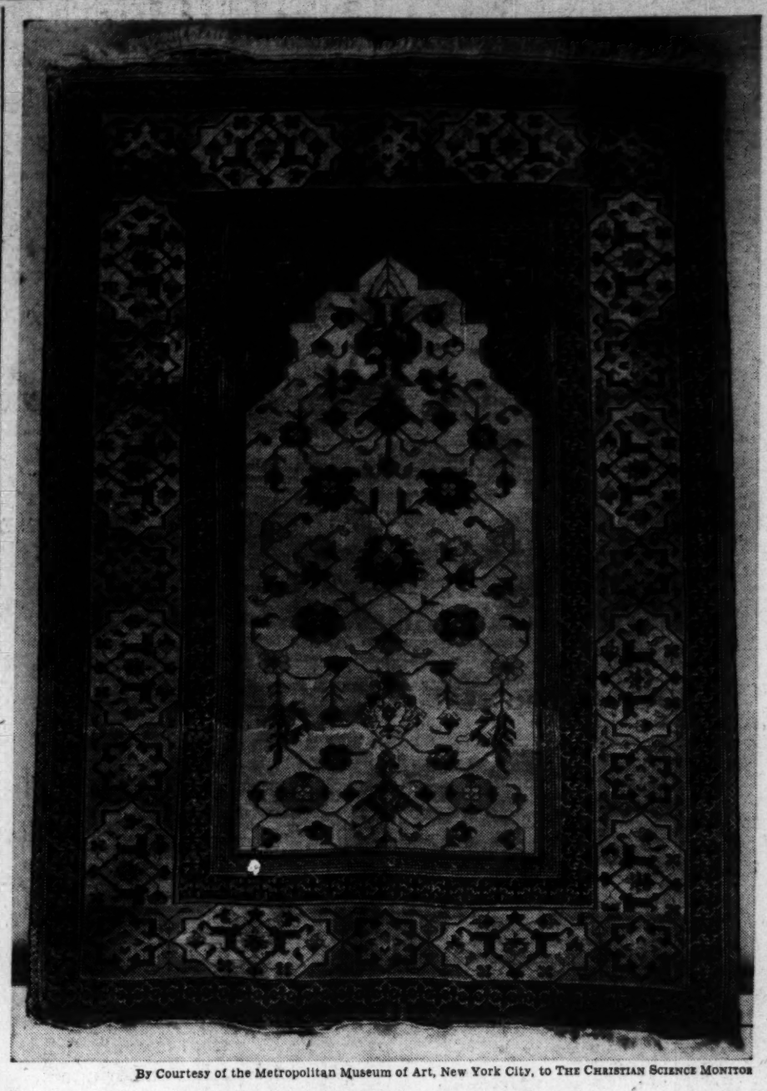

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A TURKISH RUG OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

THIS rug was woven at Bergama in Asia Minor. In this vicinity, prayer rugs were made more nearly square than rugs of other districts. They are noted for their strong color and for their resemblance to certain Turcoman carpets. The prayer rug is distinguished by the arched effect at one end, and by the hanging lamp. Both field and border are covered with stylized designs which resemble floral and leafy forms.

Playground

THIS afternoon, as gay as butterflies,
The children, freedom-sure,
Romp frost-nipped in the winter-frozen park.
Their happiness is pure
As snow that lies caressingly on grass;
Where trees are strangely bright
With miracles of rime, young delicate forms
Sway in the frozen light—
An onlooker, to winter's charm I thrill
Like dancing girl and boy;
And, like a child, I long to dance with them
And sing for very joy.

HERBERT BLUEN

The Best Things in Travel

YOU know as well as I do that of two people in a room you will find the man who has sailed in a black Bilbao tramp the one you want to talk to rather than the man who is just home from a week-end at Brighton.

This may be due to a sort of snobbery. Nobody boasts of having friends in Balham or Northampton, but I have often noticed that people are proud of saying that they have a son just home from Tahiti or San Francisco.

Distance, it may be illogically, does lend an enchantment to the view.

But just as some people look more attractive from a distance, so do certain places, so it is unwise to expect that Naples is much more impressive than Weymouth. The truth is that you will explore places abroad much grander than anything you will see in England, but the further away you go the more you will realise that for quiet loveliness no place can compare with England.

There is this further point.

The best things in travel are always the unexpected. You have to learn to let things happen to you. Adventure is like happiness, always coming on you when you least expect it, running away from you when you chase it. . . .

Over-statement and exaggeration were the faults of the earliest travellers. The travellers of our day get their effects by under-statements and under-tones.

To judge from Peter Fleming, you would think that there were no hazards in life left.

He describes his travels in the interior of China as "a superficial account of an unsensational journey." He knows very well that it is neither superficial nor unsensational. But that is the modern method, a sort of inverted bragging.

Peter Fleming dashes off to the interior of Brazil in search of Colonel Fawcett solely on the strength of an advertisement in the Agony Column of The Times. He is quite right. That is the way to find adventure. For all true travel entails hazard and discomfort.

Think of Marco Polo.

As a boy of fifteen in the year 1268 he was taken by his father from his home in Venice across the deserts of Tartary, and thence to the palace of the mighty Kubla Khan at Shangtu in China. He was there employed upon delicate missions to Thibet and Burma. But it was not till twenty-three years after that he was allowed to return to Venice, and then only because he was chosen as escort for the lovely seventeen-year-old Kukachin, the bride chosen for the Khan of Persia.

Marco Polo sailed with her from China in 1292, and it took them two years to get to Persia by sea, and they lost 600 men on the way. When they got there the Khan was dead, so Kukachin had to be contented with his son, and Marco Polo at last got home, where nobody recognised him. He was later taken prisoner in a sea-battle by the Genoese, and spent his time in prison dictating his experiences to another prisoner. He lived until he was seventy.—S. P. B. MAIS, in "The Writing of English." (London: Chapman & Hall.)

Fog

THE fog has let down its enshrouding veil.
There is no sea, there is no sky.
I would not know the sea was there at all
But for the sea gull's piercing cry,
And if I had not heard the gulls cry in the air
I would not know the sky was there.

ELSA REHMANN

Light in the Cold

IT IS a cold night, growing colder. Windows are frosted, and the world without is white. The houses on the city's edge stand up bravely in the cold, and between the gaunt mills a black river moves stiffly, freezing as it spreads out into the marshes. Dark houses huddle together as if the icy water had snuffed their lights; but here, in a greenhouse that nestles against the south side of a little dwelling, is a light. Within its glow thousands of plants are pressing against the glass, putting their trust in the tall, careful man who has loved them from babyhood. Here plants are reared with love and sacrifice. Here every little slip and seed is cherished.

I have never seen a kindlier look than that which the man who raises them bestows upon all growing things. From looking so long at tender slips growing, he has acquired a patient, loving glance that he cannot change upon the instant; so that, when he takes his eyes from his absorbing work and rests them upon you, you may know that you are being looked upon as his little plants are looked upon—by the light of love and genius.

A tiny path leads down among the flowers, and one must walk carefully. But what plants! There are odd begonias, some grown from seed, and unlike any others in the world; snake plants in gay blossom, their serpent-like heads pressing in cream-color and pale orange against the highest panes; a wonderful tree covered with great, deep-blue flowers from Florida; a bush of golden broom; hundreds of little fir trees just learning to stand up from seed; the odd rock-garden growths,—hens-and-chickens, and other plump-leaved little things, pressing close in all kinds of dishes, and in any available bit of soil or moisture. Beneath the shelves plants grow, too—those that do with less light. Greenery showers down from hanging bottles; here one of the family cooking-dishes is overflowing with delicate green, starred over with white blossoms. There are wild flowers—pitcher-plants, arbutus, having their season perhaps, but the general effect is that they all bloom at once in one great festival chorus. There is an orange tree with eatable fruit; a lemon growing bigger and bigger, and already way ahead of any store lemon. There is a night-blooming cereus; and, when it is time for it to blossom, the people leave their houses and travel from far away to see it opening.

In the spring the plants are taken into the back yard—not all of them, but a great many. The poinsettias stand near a holly tree; the globe flowers, or trollius, like golden Switzerland suns, in the slivered shade of a yellow-green willow. Yellow warblers come, and other birds, for there is a bath for them. The dahlias, reared from seed, grow tall. Each year there are surprise dahlias. A yellow one, which this man has grown from seed, bears his name and is in Washington, its tubers carefully saved that they may multiply and become established. Near the kitchen door twines a heavenly-blue morning glory. Daisies and Marguerites unclench their fists, holding up first one finger, then two, then three. There is a corner for the gay lantana. Bittersweet climbs up a tree trunk. An angel's trumpet and a giant cactus stand side by side. The orange tree is here, and the little fir trees. It seems as if plants from all of the countries have convened. The soil must have been, at first, like the gravel of these other back yards. Before town water was installed, the plants were refreshed by buckets filled from the well. There was little to spend on fertilizers. With the first scent of frost, year in and year out, these plants have been taken in and kept warm; and here they are, once again, on this night of bitter cold, relying upon their caretaker to keep the rickety little stove a-crackle with blazing wood. That they grow happily, surprising him now and then with their odd children, with their feats of hearty growth, or with their beauty and tender fragrance, is all that he asks of them.

E. B. H.

"Renonce à tes fardeaux terrestres"

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"OUBLIANT ce qui est derrière moi, et m'élançant vers ce qui est devant moi, je cours vers le but, pour obtenir le prix de la vocation céleste de Dieu en Jésus-Christ," déclarait l'apôtre Paul dans son épitre aux Philippiens (3:14).

Des siècles plus tard, Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrivait dans *Miscellaneous Writings* (p. 328): "Celui qui suit le Conducteur, la présence spirituelle et l'idée de Dieu,—celui-là seul gravit la montagne de la Science Chrétienne." Puis elle ajoutait: "Par conséquent, renonce à tes fardeaux terrestres."

Le voyageur expérimenté sait qu'un excès de bagages est toujours un ennui et souvent occasionne des frais supplémentaires. Aussi a-t-il la sagesse de ne prendre avec soi que ce dont il a réellement besoin: avec peu de bagages il se sent plus libre. De même, une personne avisée ne laissera pas s'accumuler dans son ménage des objets usés qui ne serviront plus à rien.

Les craintes, les doutes, l'indécision, les pensées qui retournent trop souvent en arrière, la répugnance à pardonner, font partie du bagage inutile que portent les mortels. Mais nous pouvons les exclure de notre conscience d'une manière efficace et simple en refusant de les entretenir.

La croyance que le bonheur dépend de telle ou telle circonstance humaine est probablement un des "fardeaux terrestres" les plus pénibles. Cette croyance se manifeste par l'effort fait pour amasser d'innombrables possessions matérielles, dont beaucoup ne répondront ni à une nécessité ni même à un vrai désir. Elle se marque aussi par l'ambition égoïste, qui comporte toujours des éléments de crainte et de tension. Rechercher le prestige et le pouvoir en s'appuyant sur des coteries est encore un indice de la même croyance.

De nos jours Mrs. Eddy a révélé le christianisme scientifique fondé sur la Bible; or cette révélation nous oriente vers le fait que Dieu étant Esprit, Sa manifestation est toujours spirituelle. Par conséquent le vrai bonheur, la joie et l'harmonie s'accroissent dans la mesure où l'on reconnait la vraie nature spirituelle de l'homme, et le fait qu'il tient du "Père des lumières" tous les biens spirituels.

Le bonheur ne provient jamais avant tout d'une circonstance humaine: c'est ce qu'ont fréquemment prouvé ceux qui pensaient améliorer leur condition par un simple changement de milieu. Après s'être établis ailleurs, ils ont constaté, non sans surprise, qu'ils avaient emporté avec eux leur penser; qu'en conséquence les anciens problèmes subsistaient et devaient se résoudre mentalement.

Supposons qu'en cette conjoncture on leur cite la déclaration suivante, empruntée à la page 17 du *Message to The Mother Church for 1902*, par Mrs. Eddy: "Le bonheur consiste à être bon et à faire le bien." S'ils commencent d'analyser leur problème à la lumière de ce fait scientifique, ils s'apercevront à coup sûr que ce qui est faux doit être corrigé dans leur propre mentalité. La critique destructive exclut-elle l'amour du prochain? L'égoïsme voile-t-il les vastes horizons? Les préjugés et les préférences opiniâtres font-ils obstacle à la vision spirituelle? Dirigeant sur ces sombres recoins de la pensée la lumière de la Vérité, le voyageur dont les fardeaux sont trop lourds pourrait graduellement éliminer de sa conscience tout ce qui est fâcheux, inutile, ou hors d'usage.

Ainsi le disciple s'apercevra que ses anciennes méthodes étaient creuses et sans valeur; il sera prêt à redire avec le Psalmiste: "Comme un cerf brame après les eaux courantes, ainsi mon âme soupire après toi, ô Dieu!" Quels que soient les mots par lesquels cette prière se présente au cœur qui soupire, elle aura certainement pour réponse une meilleure compréhension de l'Amour divin. L'Amour ôte aux objectifs humains ce qu'ils avaient d'égoïste; il en chasse la crainte, le doute, le désespoir ou tout autre élément nuisible.

La vie de Jésus montre qu'il savait que le bonheur est spirituel et comporte l'abnégation de soi. Quoiqu'il fût en contact avec d'autres personnes qui ne comprenaient pas sa démonstration de la joie spirituelle—cette qualité sublime—et des effets bienfaisants qu'elle exerce sur la vie et la santé des hommes, Jésus suivait sans relâche la route de la maîtrise et de la puissance: il exprimait l'individualité parfaite, réflexion de Dieu, de l'Esprit.

Certes Jésus ne se laissait point accabler par des possessions inutiles, qu'il s'agit d'un penser brumeux ou de choses qui l'eussent détourné des affaires de son Père. Dans sa mentalité régnait toujours le printemps des pensées pures et saintes. En face d'une détresse ou d'un besoin auquel il fallait subvenir, son amour de l'humanité, reflet de l'Amour divin, s'épanouissait dans la guérison. Aussi, quelle liberté était la sienne, quelle prompte victoire sur tous les fardeaux terrestres!

Le Conducteur poursuivait sa route avec joie et sagesse. Et ses disciples sont sages s'ils prêtent l'oreille à cette tendre invitation: "Venez à moi, vous tous qui êtes fatigués et chargés, et je vous soulagerai... Car mon joug est doux, et mon fardeau léger."

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"Give up thy earth-weights"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"FORGETTING those things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus," wrote the Apostle Paul to the Philippians (3:13, 14).

Centuries later, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, wrote (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 328), "He alone ascends the hill of Christian Science who follows the Way-shower, the spiritual presence and idea of God." And she continued, "Therefore, give up thy earth-weights."

An experienced traveler knows that unnecessary baggage is always troublesome and often must be paid for in addition to his regular fare. Wisely he carries only what he really needs, and "travels light" in order to enjoy greater liberty. This same method is employed by the astute housekeeper who will not allow outworn and unused objects to accumulate.

Fears, doubts, indecisions, unwholesome mental excursions into the past, unforgiveness, are included in the useless baggage mortals carry. Yet these may be excluded from our consciousness simply and efficaciously by refusing to entertain them.

Probably one of the most cumbersome "earth-weights" is the belief that happiness depends upon some human circumstance. This belief is apparent in the gathering together of innumerable material possessions, many of which may not be needed, or even wanted. It is seen in efforts toward self-aggrandizement, which always carry fear and strain along with them. It is observable in the seeking of prestige and power through social cliques.

Mrs. Eddy's revelation in this age of scientific Christianity, based upon the Bible, points to the fact that God is Spirit and His manifestation always spiritual. Therefore true happiness, joy, and harmony come with the ever greater recognition of man's true spiritual nature, and of the fact that he possesses all spiritual good from "the Father of lights."

The fact that happiness does not result from any human circumstance, *per se*, is frequently proved in the experience of one who thinks to better himself merely by changing his physical environment. On making the change he finds, perhaps to his surprise, that he has taken his thinking with him, and that, therefore, his former problems remain to be solved mentally.

Suppose that at this point someone pointed out to him the following statement from Mrs. Eddy's Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 17): "Happiness consists in being ad in doing good." If he began to analyze his problem in the light of this scientific fact, he would certainly find his own mentality the place for the correction of whatever was wrong. Is destructive criticism shutting out love for his fellows? Does selfishness shut the door on wider horizons? Do prejudices and strong preferences act as deterrents to clear spiritual vision? The light of Truth turned into these dark corners of thought would enable the burdened traveler to begin eliminating from his consciousness whatever is unlovely, useless, or outworn.

Thus, finding his old methods hollow and valueless, one might echo the prayer of the Psalmist, "As the hart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after thee, O God." Such a prayer, in whatever words it may come to the hungering heart, must surely bring its answer in a better understanding of divine Love. Unselfing the selfish human purposes, Love destroys fear, doubt, despair, or whatever it may be which such purposes carry.

Jesus' life indicates that he knew happiness to be spiritual, attended by self-abnegation. However little others near him understood his demonstration of the sublime quality of spiritual joy and its beneficent effect upon the life and health of men, he pursued his way of dominion and power in the expression of perfect selfhood, as the reflection of Spirit, God.

Certainly Jesus did not allow himself to be burdened with possessions either of wintry thinking or of objects which would distract him from his Father's business. His mentality was always at the springtide of pure and holy thoughts. His God-reflected love for mankind bloomed into healing wherever a need was expressed. And behold his freedom and his rapid overcoming of all the weights of earth!

How wise and happy a traveler was the Way-shower! And how wise are all his followers who heed his gentle invitation: "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest. . . . For my yoke is easy, and my burden is light."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Oranges

ORANGES in a peddler's cart,
Golden balls in the sun:
(Four cents each or three for ten
Or seven for twenty-one.)

Gaily the peddler wheels his load
Along the muddy street,
While little boys with tousled hair
Play marbles at his feet.

For these golden apples once,
The Greek ships sailed the sea.
(Twenty-one cents for seven, four cents each,
A dime for three.)

ELIZABETH FRASER HOLLAND

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Closing Stocks Page 14

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1937

Park Square Rotary Traffic Wins Approval

New System Meets Praise After Three Weeks in Operation

Called Solution

No Campaints Received From Business, Taxi Men or Shoppers

After nearly three weeks of operation, the system of rotary traffic instituted in the Park Square district was found by various traffic agencies today to have been responsible for solving some of the problems of traffic congestion in Boston's downtown area.

Launched on Jan. 2, the new plan which made Stuart street one-way from the corner of Arlington to Tremont, turned Columbus avenue into a one-way thoroughfare from Park Square to Arlington, and alternated traffic streams on Carver, Broadway and Church street, has received only commendation without a single complaint from business houses, taxicab drivers and shoppers, it was announced today by Capt. John T. O'Day, head of the traffic division of the Boston Police Department.

"This is probably the most encouraging experiment the traffic division has undertaken in several years," said Captain O'Day. "It has worked out 100 per cent in speeding traffic and avoiding tie-ups at rush hours which have usually overtaxed this district every day."

Reactions Favorable

Reaction was extremely favorable in many other circles. Philip T. Desmond, assistant traffic engineer for the Boston Traffic Commission, declared that the single provision, prohibiting left-hand turns from Stuart Street into Tremont, had "worked wonders in speeding up traffic along Stuart."

The fact that taxicab drivers were pleased with the new plan was considered of great importance by Mr. Desmond, since these drivers are held to be the most critical and, on the other hand, the best authorities on driving conditions in the downtown areas.

"No complaints" was the report of the Chamber of Commerce on the rotary traffic system which enables shoppers trying to get into the downtown district at rush hours to avoid the outgoing streames of tarffic which cannot go west on Stuart.

Pedestrian Islands

The plans originally called for a traffic circle at the corners of Arlington and Stuart streets and Columbus avenue. But the plans as developed have worked out so well to date that the traffic commission did not believe the circle would be required. Pedestrian islands may be constructed instead of the circle.

Stuart street traffic has long been the bone of contention of traffic authorities and business houses which had thought that one-way traffic might hinder shoppers. The success of the new system explodes that antiquated fallacy that the abolition of traffic hinders business. Instead, the business men are finding that it helps business by keeping the traffic moving.

The Park Square district as a whole has always been one of the most trying to traffic officers, providing many conflicting points at the intersections of several avenues into the squares that surround the Statler Hotel and Paine Furniture Company. The idea of the new plan which was to be tested for a 30-day period was to provide more "fluid" movements of traffic.

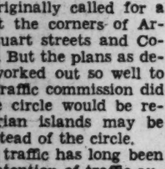
Stuart Street Too Narrow

To Frank H. Malley, secretary of the Boston Planning Board, the success of the rotary traffic plan merely serves to indicate the need for doing things right in the first place.

Fifteen years ago, he said, a plan was promulgated to widen Stuart street to 100 feet to take care of anticipated traffic requirements. The Legislature cut the requirements to 80 feet and the road was eventually widened to only 67 feet. To meet this deficiency, the street had to be made one-way, said Mr. Malley.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Overcast and colder tonight and early Wednesday, followed by snow or rain in the late afternoon or evening; lowest temperature tonight in the 20's; moderate northwest shifting to north or northeast winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday cloudy followed by snow or rain on the coast and snow in the interior beginning Wednesday afternoon or night.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness followed by snow Wednesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northwest shifting to northeast winds, increasing Wednesday; overcast weather tonight and Wednesday with rain or snow over the south and central portion Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	42	Minneapolis	-8	-8
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	60	58
Chicago	20	18	New York	46	46
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	56	56
Helena	-8	-8	Philadelphia	44	44
Jacksonville	66	66	St. Louis	22	22
Kansas City	14	14	San Francisco	44	44
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	46	46
Miami	74	74			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Jan. 19
B—Minimum Jan. 18

High Tide at Boston

Tuesday, 4:14 p. m.; height, 9.2 feet.
Wednesday, 4:43 a. m.; height, 10.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:11 p. m.

Big Increase Forecast In Trade With France

Boston News Today

Attache at Paris Comes to Boston

A "potential upswing" in Franco-American trade was predicted by H. Coit MacLean, United States Commercial Attaché at Paris, who arrived in Boston today for a series of conferences with manufacturers, exporters and business men. Mr. MacLean, who has occupied his post since 1928, gave the following reasons for increased business between the two countries:

1. A definite increase in the commerce already resulting from the Reciprocal Trade Agreement which became effective only last June.

2. The efforts being made by France to recapture the profitable American tourist traffic which at one time brought nearly 190,000,000 American dollars to that country annually.

3. The devaluation of the franc from 6 cents to 4½ cents in American money.

During his visit to Boston, Mr. MacLean will make headquarters in the Custom House office of the Department of Commerce.

She Would Stop Talk to Driver

Looking through his week-end correspondence yesterday, Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles, was more than surprised when he picked up the following letter from his desk:

"Please compel motor drivers of all kinds to have slips printed and pasted on windshields with the following words:

"'Do not talk to drivers.'"

Surprisingly, the author of the letter was a woman, and she stated that she would like to be protected from women's tongues while driving. She believed that this method would prevent a great number of accidents.

"Women take offense," the letter stated, "if asked to stop talking when one is in traffic, or getting out of a difficult place; however, if the registrar ordered drivers to put up such a notice they could not demur. I have found that men never offend by talking constantly to the driver."

The writer's name was withheld, but when asked his reaction, the registrar said: "Women ought to know more about it than I do, but I think it would be a good idea if everybody would stop talking to the driver."

Dairy Director Named by Murphy

William Casey of Spencer, president of the Worcester County Dairymen's Association and a former member of the Legislature, was appointed last night as director of the Division of Dairying and Animal Husbandry by Howard Haines Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture. He succeeds Edward Shattuck of Andover, who resigned recently. The appointment is effective tomorrow.

Commissioner Murphy requested the Governor and Council to approve a $3300 per year salary rate for Mr. Casey. Mr. Shattuck's salary was $4100. Mr. Murphy also requested approval of a $3200 a year salary for Michael J. Carroll of Lynn, as his confidential secretary, replacing Edward L. King of Newton Center.

A pay cut of $1800 for the Curley-appointed State Armory Commissioner, John P. Cahill, of Everett, was ordered yesterday by Adjutant General Charles H. Cole, who reported that no new armories are being built and the commissioner has not called any meetings recently. The salary rate had been $2300 a year.

New Measure Aims At Parking Racket

Charging that Boston and Chicago racketeers were gaining control of some of Boston's downtown automobile parking spaces to be used as clearing houses for stolen car activities, Representative Edward P. Bacigalupo of Boston today appeared at a legislative hearing in support of a bill to make operators of parking spaces liable for damage or theft of automobiles left in their care.

Representative Bacigalupo declared that the present loosely-regulated system of downtown parking virtually invited the operation of a racket wherein car owners are given tickets, only to find out later that the tickets contain provisions which completely exonerate the parking space operator from any form of liability.

The bill sponsored by the representative would compel liability by forcing operators to assume a $500 bond before obtaining their lisenses. While operators themselves may not be involved in the racket directly, some of them are controlled, it was contended, by outside racketeers, who hold mortgages on the properties.

Some of the parking space proprietors insist upon the car owner leaving his keys in the vehicle, and then leaving the car completely unguarded after 6 p. m., openly inviting youngsters to take a joy ride. The provision lifting liability from the shoulders of the operators, was held to be the chief evil in this system.

John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Federation of Insurance Companies, also appeared in favor of the proposed measure on the grounds that "it is common knowledge that operators of parking spaces are not concerned with protecting the cars of those who park in their places."

Court Sustains Braintree Voter

Publication in newspapers of questions omitted from town warrants is not sufficient notice to citizens of a municipality, the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court declared today.

The court's ruling was made as the bench allowed the petition of William H. Fitzgerald of Braintree asking that the town's Board of Selectmen be prevented from taking action on a vote of the town meeting endorsing limited town representation. According to Mr. Fitzgerald, the plan to change the present form of town meeting was not in the town warrant.

Deadline for printing of the warrant, it appeared, was Feb. 1. Authorization, which must come from the Legislature, was not signed by the Governor until Feb. 17. Unable to include the charge in the warrant, town officials decided that publication and advertising would suffice.

At the town meeting the plan for limited representation was adopted, and the Board of Selectmen prepared to adopt the change.

Kelly Youngest To Occupy Chair

Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly became the youngest man to sit in the chair of the Governor of Massachusetts, when he became acting Governor today in the absence of Gov. Charles F. Hurley, who is in Washington to attend the inauguration exercises. Mr. Kelly is 33.

Next youngest to sit as chief executive of the Commonwealth, according to State House records, was William E. Russell, who was 34 when he became Governor in 1891.

Wool Imports Set All-Time Record Week

Collector's Report Also Shows New Records in Dollar Values

Port Boom Goes On

More wool was handled in the Port of Boston last week than during any similar period in the city's 300-year history, recent record-breaking weeks not excepted.

This fact again figured as the highlight in the weekly report of Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, who also disclosed new records in dollar values of duties collected and values of imports.

Continued Boom

Thus Boston continued a port boom which has left newspapermen hard put for superlatives for months. Ships, loaded to the Plimsoll mark with rich cargoes from all quarters of the world have been pouring merchandise into Boston's terminals. Like the escaped balloon at the county fair, there seems to be no limit to the rise of imports.

Mr. Maynard's figures show the huge influx of wool in recent weeks has for the first time in the fiscal year of 1936-37 brought imports of this product to last year's levels. Tardy arrival of wool this season has made 1935-36 records difficult to match, Mr. Maynard explained.

Exceeding Figures

Since July 1, 1936, however, Boston has received 45,505,310 pounds—exceeding figures for the same period in 1935-36 by the narrow margin of 66,209 pounds.

This is how the port thermometer is zooming:

	Last Week	Same Period 1935-36
Imports for consump.	$4,661,986	$2,886,305
Placed in bonded warehouses	1,440,684	642,722
Import duties	1,651,297	726,486

Were Impressive

And in many cases, Mr. Maynard points out, last year's figures were considered impressive at the time they were recorded.

The foregoing tabulation does not include the $1,179,800 paid on 7,477,010 pounds of wood brought into Boston during the week. The fortnight's wool revenue is thereby brought up to $3,297,870—greater than the collections of any entire single month during 1935 and exceeded by only four single months during 1936.

Steady Growth

As a matter of fact, the series of new highs in port business are the apparent culmination of a steady period of improvement during the past five years. Not since the days when the Salem traders sent Yankee clippers to distant ports, however, has local sea trading experienced the prosperity which occurred in 1936.

Heavy shipments of wood pulp, wool, sugar, cocoa beans, rubber, leather, Egyptian cotton and foodstuffs have formed the backbone of Boston's new trade. And the collector of customs foresees an even brighter picture in 1937.

Prison Magazine Urges Less Time On 'Cross-Words'

The fad of the cross-word puzzle having zoomed its short ascendancy over suburbiana, apparently has come to rest in the Charlestown State Prison. And the prison monthly magazine, Mentor, is rather disturbed about the situation.

In the latest issue, the Mentor contains an article on "Education in Prison," signed K. Y. L., urging the 870 inmates to spend less time figuring out "an extinct bird" in three letters and more time attending the prison evening schools. In the classroom and not from Mr. Webster's dictionary, declares K. Y. L., the prisoner can learn a trade, "which might benefit them more than a large vocabulary."

"I see around me every day fellow inmates who spend hours in doing their cross-word puzzles, and are virtual walking encyclopedias," writes K. Y. L. "This interesting game is very helpful in enlarging one's vocabulary. Let us go up to our schoolrooms and play another game in learning how to master bookkeeping, or a trade, or how to write a clear and effective letter to your friends or to the Parole Board."

Walsh-Healey Act Proposed For Bay State

State Federation Ready to Push Measure in Legislature

Hopes to Lead Way

The way to new legislative fields for American organized labor was pointed out by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor today as it formulated plans to push through a state Walsh-Healey bill, a law guaranteeing to intrastate labor the right of collective bargaining, and a curb on industrial "spies."

Defeated last year in an attempt to obtain passage of a "Baby Wagner Act" on collective bargaining and a law to license industrial "spies," the federation is back with the same proposals and has added the Walsh-Healey bill proposal to limit state contracts to those firms which guarantee minimum wage standards and a 40-hour work week.

Open New Doors

These proposals are new to state federations of labor, thus the Bay State group is opening new doors for organized labor which may lead to expanded state programs.

The proposed state "Walsh-Healey" bill is modeled after the national Walsh-Healey law under which all contracts over $10,000 are limted to those firms which establish suitable minimum wage standards, and operate a 40-hour work week. The proposed state law would include all contracts of $1000 or over. The Massachusetts organization also believes it has plugged up some of the loopholes discovered in the federal statute.

Federation Hopeful

Confronted this year by increased Republican majorities in the House and Senate, which have been traditionally slower to adopt liberal labor legislation than the Democratic representation, the federation nevertheless is hopeful that progressive steps will be made.

The present session comes directly after labor's most successful two years on Beacon Hill in its 50-year history. Yet last year, when the Republican majority was practically non-existent, labor was unable to push through the Baby Wagner proposal and a bill to curb industrial "spies" and "strikebreakers."

Collective Bargaining

The federation believes the right to bargain collectively should be extended to those workers in intrastate as well as interstate industry. The Wagner act, which established the National Labor Relations Board, set up collective bargaining rights for workers in interstate industry.

As for the industrial "spies" and "strikebreakers" bill, the federation is aroused over activities of private agencies which import "strikebreakers" or "spies" to break up labor disputes or to foment them.

Divulge Nature

The bill provides that all persons "who do not undertake direct employment whether in shops or otherwise with the employer, but who are engaged by some independent agency to operate or work in such place of employment, or to render reports of activities in such place of employment," shall be required to divulge the nature of their business.

The "strikebreakers" and "spies" would be classed as private detectives and would be licensed by the State Department of Public Safety.

For State Fund

The Bay State federation's program also calls for a state fund for workmen's compensation, which is considered of major importance. Organized labor is dissatisfied with the present system whereby private

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Mansfield to Aid Council In City Reorganization Plan; Asks Bureau Chiefs for Data

Departmental Facts to Be Given Councilors for Consideration—Early Action on Consolidation Doubted at City Hall

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Mayor Mansfield has lost no time in accepting the City Council's invitation to co-operate in forming a plan to reorganize and consolidate various city bureaus into a large department of public works.

Just before he left for President Roosevelt's inaugural yesterday the Mayor sent a circular letter to heads of all departments requesting specific information which will be placed at the disposal of the City Council's committee soon for consideration on the question of departmental reorganization.

Information Asked

The Mayor has asked the 46 department heads for:

A description of departmental duties, either by division or otherwise.

A description of the kind and volume of work done by departments.

A report on personnel giving total number of permanent and of temporary employees as of June 1 for each of the past five years.

A report on location and description of such city property as is held by departments on Jan. 1, this year.

Lastly, a "brief history of the department under present charter." This will include a report of more important departmental changes since 1909.

Complete answers to this questionaire, the Mayor believes, will provide the City Council's committee with all information necessary for its analysis. At the Council's request this material will be submitted early in March.

To Answer Council Doubts

One reason for the dismissal of Mayor Mansfield's consolidation plan by the Council late in December was that Council members were confused as to the extent of overlapping functions by departments as now organized.

A description by the departments themselves, it is said, both of internal organization and of the "kind and volume" of work of departments, will provide factual explanatory data to the Council on this issue.

Further doubt of the worth of the Mayor's plan was raised by some Council members on the question of personnel. It was feared that a consolidation program would necessi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Coakley Power Seen on Wane. Son Loses Job

First hint that the hitherto powerful political control of Daniel H. Coakley, executive councillor, may be broken at the State House, came today when it was learned that Timothy W. Coakley, a son, was discharged last night from the State Department of Public Works.

He was one of seven automobile repair agents dropped from state service in line with Governor Hurley's economy plan. None was under Civil Service.

These seven positions each paid $1740 a year. A repair agent was assigned to each of the seven districts into which the Public Works Department has divided the State. They had charge of the repair of passenger cars operated by the department.

Governor Hurley, reached in Washington by telephone, did not deny a break with Daniel H. Coakley, but he did point out that the councilor's son was not singled out for dismissal, but that all seven of the men holding these positions were discharged. Public Works Commissioner William F. Callahan refused to comment.

Cement Imports Are Defended

The importation of cement from Belgium to Boston under the reciprocal trade agreement brings direct benefits to American steamship services, Boston longshoremen and warehousemen, and to consumers in the Boston district, the Boston Port Authority declared today in briefs filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission following hearings on the application of the railroads to reduce their rates about 30 per cent on cement hauled to Boston.

The attempt of the railroads to cut the freight rates on domestic cement hauled long distances from producing points in New England and elsewhere to Boston is in reality an effort to eliminate this increasing import business at the Port of Boston, the Port Authority declared.

Foreign Affairs School Opens Its Annual Sessions

Once again the Massachusetts League of Women Voters opens its annual three-day School of Foreign Affairs, at Radcliffe College, and hundreds of inquiring citizens from all over New England flock to enroll. Last year's attendance numbered more than 700 persons, of whom 60 were from distant states.

Conducting the sessions as usual at Agassiz House, the political, social and economic topics on the program will be discussed, in the light of the most recent events, by experts in their various fields. The civil war in Spain, the anti-Communist pact between Germany and Japan, non-intervention agreements and tariff bargaining, to mention a few of the current interests, will come in for their share of presentation in the lectures, and of open discussion at the round-table conferences.

Schools Began in 1919

Under the direction of Mrs. True Worthy White the first School of Politics was conducted in 1919, in various halls in Copley Square, with Dr. Mary Woolley as chairman. Since 1922, it has been held at Radcliffe College. The suffrage group which organized the original School of Politics became, after the enfranchisement of women in the United States, the Massachusetts League of Women Voters and redoubled its efforts to educate women politically.

Its publications have assisted both men and women to obtain, in simple form, the information necessary for intelligent use of the voting privilege. Nonpartisan in character, the league has each year selected the topics of outstanding national and international importance for its program, and then invited speakers who are acknowledged authorities.

Heard Both Sides

Where such speakers have represented definite social or political parties, both sides have been asked to express themselves, so that the audience might have the complete argument on a given question and be left to draw its own conclusions.

Several schools are conducted by the league throughout the year, but the one held at Radcliffe is the most important. The course is open to the general public, for a small fee.

The delegate luncheons tomorrow and Thursday are open to only league chairmen, presidents or their delegates, representatives of the college and invited representatives of organizations dealing with international relations and problems of peace.

Economic Policies

Political consequences of economic policies is the first subject to be taken up. Mrs. Thomas Reed Powell, president of the Cambridge League of Women Voters, will preside at the opening at 2:30 this afternoon. She is the wife of a professor in the Harvard law school and winner of first prize in a contest of the National League of Women Voters, last year, held as part of a campaign to improve the quality of government personnel.

Her slogan, "Find the man for the job, not the job for the man," won the award.

Dr. John H. Williams, Nathaniel Ropes professor of political economy at Harvard University, is the school's first speaker. He was appointed to the Harvard faculty in 1933, to succeed Prof. William Z. Ripley.

Has Wide Experience

Dr. Williams is a vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank, New York, and was a United States representative at Geneva on the commission of experts who paved the way for the International Monetary and Economic Conference held in 1933. His particular part of the program deals with international consequences of stabilization agreements.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, who follows him with a discussion of international consequences of reciprocal trade treaties, is chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, a position to which he was first appointed by President Hoover, and reappointed by President Roosevelt.

For 22 years he was a Boston

(Continued on Page 18, Column 4)

Dever Offers Fund Plan For Planetarium

Would Use Hatch Bequest and Charles River Basin Money

Laws Proposed

Attorney General Urges Action on Loans, Milk and Flood Control

A way in which Boston might have a planetarium, similar to the Hayden unit in New York, was suggested by Attorney General Paul A. Dever today. The plan was contained in his annual report to the Legislature which also included recommendations for tightening up the laws on small loans, the establishment of an interstate milk regulating compact, and the start of a flood control compact movement in Massachusetts.

The planetarium could be financed through a trust fund left by the late Maria E. Hatch of Boston and the Charles River Basin Improvement Fund, the last of which is controlled by the Metropolitan District Commission, the Attorney General said.

The Hatch fund, he explained, was left to establish a public memorial to Edward Hatch. It totals $300,000. The trustees of the fund, Mr. Dever said, are ready to enter into an agreement with the Metropolitan District Commission for the construction of the planetarium.

Therefore, the Attorney General recommended legislation authorizing the M. D. C. to enter into such an agreement, whereby the Hatch Fund would finance the construction above the foundation and the Charles River Basin Fund would provide $100,000 for the foundation and landscaping.

The Dever planetarium proposal comes at a time when Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield and the other trustees of the George Robert White Fund are considering whether the White Fund may legally build a planetarium.

Flood Control

In connection with the flood control problem, the State Planning Board has been operating as a Massachusetts group for some time participating in the interstate flood control compact negotiations, but it has no power to sign an interstate compact. The Attorney General has submitted legislation providing for the establishment of a group authorized to negotiate and sign the compact.

In addition he has submitted an interstate compact for approval.

Milk Problem

In his annual report the Attorney General renewed his 1½-year-old recommendation that in interstate compact between the New England states be established to solve the regional milk problem. At the same time, he recommended legislation making it a criminal offense for dealers to discriminate in regard to prices to customers, wholesale or retail, with a substantial penalty for violations.

He insisted such legislation "will end for all time the practice of alienating customers by offers of price cutting."

Small Loan Situation

Regarding the small loan situation Mr. Dever pointed out that the present law, which controls loans up to $300, is being evaded. Under this law a small loan agent cannot charge interest rates greater than 3 per cent a month.

"With a view to defeat and evade the purpose of the so-called small loan statute," Mr. Dever charged, "a loan is made for $301, thereby enabling the operator of the licensed small loan agency to charge any rate of interest.

"The borrower does not know that where a loan of $301 or more is made, the agency is no longer under the regulatory supervision of the Department of Banking and Insurance, and may charge any rate of interest, depending on what the traffic will bear."

The attorney general thus recommended small loan agencies be prevented from making loans greater than the regulated limit; extension of state supervision to include all loans up to $1000, instead of the $300, and legal services for victims of unlawful loan agency practices. The cost would be assessed upon the guilty loan agency.

Collection Agencies

The Attorney General also reported on his drive to eliminate from Massachusetts illegally operating collection agencies. A total of 412 collection agencies has been investigated, he said.

"In 81 per cent of the cases investigated by this department," he reported, "not only were they illegally engaged in the practice of law, but their operations were fraudulent and reprehensible. Commencing with September, 1935, this department disposed of 353 collection agencies and adjustment companies by court action, voluntarily closing their doors or leaving the Commonwealth.

"There are now but 59 collection agency cases awaiting trial or assignment."

State Reimbursed

Mr. Dever reported continued success in his efforts to collect money due the Commonwealth.

"Due to the activities of the Division of Collection within the department of the Attorney General there has been collected the sum of $296,780.50. This division was established during the first year of my incumbency as Attorney General. During the year next preceding the establishment of this division the sum of $46,822.33 was collected by this department."

Refugee Quits Spain as Stowaway And Works Way Home as Ship's Joiner

Safe and sound as a stowaway aboard an American steamer today was Robert Barry, after a series of hairbreadth adventures which began when he signed as second mate at double pay on a Spanish coastal freighter and ended when he escaped from that revolution-rent country disguised as a British Red Cross worker, after being jailed by Loyalists and after a narrow escape from being shot as a spy.

Mr. Barry arrived in Boston aboard the S. S. Exeter of the American Export Lines. Because he had stowed away, he was immediately whisked to the immigration office. Upon finding his citizenship fully in order, officials set him free and the captain of the Exeter allowed him to continue aboard the vessel to New York. He has been working his way as ship's carpenter.

Joined Crew

Seaman Barry, who is tall, thin and fair, said that his adventures began in New York, his "home port," last October, when he was laid off from the crew of a yacht.

Caught between the opposing factions of the International Seamen's Union strike being conducted by an insurgent faction, the 26-year-old sailor was at a loss to know what to do, until one day a Spanish agent offered him a job as second mate on a Spanish coastal steamer. The berth offered double pay. Mr. Barry acepted.

With eight other men, mostly Spaniards' he sailed aboard the S. S. Volendam from New York to Rotterdam, all expenses paid.

At Rotterdam, he joined the S. S. Ricardo R., which he said was loaded with motors, truck equipment and other similar articles. She carried no guns or ammunition, however.

On Nov. 18, the Ricardo R. sailed from Rotterdam for Barcelona, and early in December she discharged her cargo. Then, because of the Loyalist blockade, her owners de-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

Questions on Mary and Lamb? Ask Somerville Public Library

Nearly a century and a quarter ago eight-year-old Mary Sawyer appeared in the Sterling, Mass., school one morning accompanied by a lamb. Repercussions from this event are still reaching public library officials in Somerville—to which Mary moved soon after the episode.

From all over this continent and from many other parts of the world, they say, inquiries as to the incident on which the famous nursery poem was based, come constantly.

Although Mary Sawyer's claim has been disputed by Mary Hughes—who was visited at her home in North Wales by Mrs. Sarah Josepha Buel Hale, who claimed authorship of the poem—the weight of evidence seems to lie with the Sterling child.

Henry Ford is so thoroughly convinced of the authenticity of her version that he acquired the Sterling schoolhouse and moved it to the grounds of his Wayside Inn at Sudbury, Mass.

Support of Sawyer Claim

The main support of the Sawyer claim seems to be that the first 12 lines of the poem, with credit for authorship given to a certain John Roulstone, were printed in a Boston periodical known as Juvenile Miscellany in 1828—some years before the Welsh claimant was born.

Mrs. Hale, editor of the Ladies' Magazine, later included these 12 lines, to which another dozen had been added, in a book of her original poems entitled "Poems for Our Children."

While the original schoolhouse, scene of the lamb incident, has been purchased by Mr. Ford and moved to Sudbury, the house in which Mary Sawyer lived in Somerville still stands on Central Street and is now occupied by the Somerville Elks.

Mary later became the wife of Columbus Tyler, who was superintendent of the McLean Asylum—of which she herself was matron for 35 years.

Refer to "Mary" for Facts

One recent inquiry received by the Somerville Library from a man compiling authentic accounts of nursery rhyme sources, sought verification of

(Continued on Page 18, Column 1)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Reflected Glory," comedy by George Kelly, starring Tallulah Bankhead. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Goodbye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—Co-starring Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "The Plainsman." Fenway: 12, 3:12, 6:25, 9:35. Paramount: 10:36 a. m., 2:10, 5:43, 9:18. Also "Easy to Take," with John Howard and Marsha Hunt. Fenway: 2, 5:12, 8:28. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:53, 4:34, 7:50.

METROPOLITAN — "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:36, 7:20, 10:10. Stage: Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians, assisted by Poley McClintock, Rosemary and Priscilla Lane and others.

BOSTON — "The Luckiest Girl in the World," featuring Jane Wyatt and Louis Hayward. 10:49 a. m., 1:49, 4:49, 7:49, 10:30. Stage: Sally Rand, heading "Vogues and Vanities." Revue, assisted by Benny Fields, Hall Sherman, Steve Evans and others.

EXETER—"White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 3:45, 6:35, 9:25. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers and Slim Summerville. 2:15, 5:05, 7:55.

MEMORIAL—"Three Smart Girls," featuring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 5:56, 7:57, 9:56.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Pearl of Pacific," "In Old Wyoming," "Where There's a Will," "An Ounce of Invention," "Ladies' Day," latest newsreels and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"East Meets West," with George Arliss. 3:50, 6:55, 10. "Spain in Revolt." 2:15, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Can This Be Dixie?" with Jane Withers, Slim Summerville and others. 2, 5, 8:05.

Music

ALUMNI HALL (84 Exeter Street)—First concert of the season by the Boston University Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15. Free to the public.

MEMORIAL CHURCH (Harvard University) — Organ recital by E. Power Biggs. 8:15.

Other Events

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF CREDIT — January meeting of Boston Chapter. Dr. Herman Arentz on "A Review of 1936—Prospects for 1937." Hotel Brunswick. 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Colonial Portraits," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Weekly luncheon meeting. Morris S. Frank and "Buddy," the "Seeing Eye" dog. Subject: "Dogs Against Darkness." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Questions on Mary and Lamb? Ask Somerville Public Library

(Continued from Page 9)

the statement that the lamb was concealed in a school desk. According to the record, handwritten by Mrs. Tyler herself, to which library officials always refer when answering such inquiries, this particular detail was not based on fact.

Mrs. Tyler's account of the lamb's visit to the school reads in part as follows:

"One cold, bleak morning I went out with father, and after the cows had been fed we went to the sheep pen and found two lambs there which had been born in the night. One had been forsaken by its mother and was about dead from the cold and for want of food. I saw it had a little life and wanted to take it into the house. . . .

"I got the lamb warm the first thing by wrapping it in an old garment and holding her in my arms beside the fireplace. All day long I nursed the lamb, and at night it could swallow a little. I sat up all night with it. . . .

Kept Fleece Washed

"In the morning, much to my girlish delight, it could stand; then it improved rapidly, soon learned to dring milk and from the time it could walk about it would follow me anywhere, if I only called it. Its fleece was one of the finest and whitest, and I used to wash it regularly; keep the burdocks picked out of its feet, comb and trim with bright-colored ribbons the wool on its forehead when the lamb would hold down its head, shut its eyes and stand patiently as could be.

"From the time it got so it could walk about until the season came for the sheep to go to pasture my lamb stayed in the woodshed. It didn't take kindly to its own species, and when it was in the field it preferred to be with the cows and the horses, instead of with the other sheep. The lamb became the mother of three lambs, a single one, and twins, and her devotion to her family was as strong and marked as could be. We roamed the fields together and were, in fact, companions and fast friends.

Took Lamb to School

"The day the lamb went to school I hadn't seen her previous to starting off, and not wanting to go without greeting her I called. She rapidly recognized my voice and soon I heard a faint bleating away down the field and my pet came to greet me. My brother Nate said: 'Let's take the lamb to school with us.'

"I thought it would be a good idea and I consented and she followed along right behind me. There was a high stone wall to climb, and it was rather hard to get the lamb over, we got her on top, then clambered over to take her down, and she stood patiently, waiting for us to take her off the wall.

"When the schoolhouse was reached, the teacher had not arrived and but few scholars. I took the lamb to my seat, put on her blanket and she lay down quietly. By and by I had to go to recite and left the lamb all right, but in a moment there was a clatter, clatter, clatter, on the floor, and I knew it was the pattering of the hoofs of the lamb. Oh! how mortified I felt.

Teacher Laughed

"The teacher laughed outright and of course all the children giggled. I was too embarrassed and ashamed to laugh or smile, I took the lamb out, and put it in a shed until I was ready to go home.

"Visiting the school that forenoon was John Roulstone, who was a nephew of Rev. Samuel Capen. He was fitting for college. The young man was pleased at the incident and the next day he rode across the fields on horseback to the little schoolhouse and handed me a slip of paper, which had upon it three verses which are the original lines of the poem, but since then two verses have been added by a Mrs. Townsend. The verses were written together when I got them:

"Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow;
And everywhere that Mary went
The lamb was sure to go.
It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule;
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.
And so the teacher turned it out,
But still it lingered near,
And waited patiently about
'Til Mary did appear."

"From the fleece sheared from my ewe my mother knit two pairs of stockings which for many years I kept in memory of my lamb. When the ladies were raising money for the preservation of the Old South Church, I was asked to contribute one pair of these stockings which I did for the benefit of the fund. The stockings were raveled out, pieces of yarn being attached to cards having my autograph and these cards realized about $100. The first pair having been sold I raveled out the second for the same cause."

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

tate substantial removal of personnel and restrict hiring by the city in the future.

Reduce Temporary Work

What the departmental reports may reveal in the matter of personnel is, of course, speculation at present. Many at City Hall anticipate that information will be forthcoming which will enable city councilors to see the need for reducing temporary employees, at first, rather than those on full time.

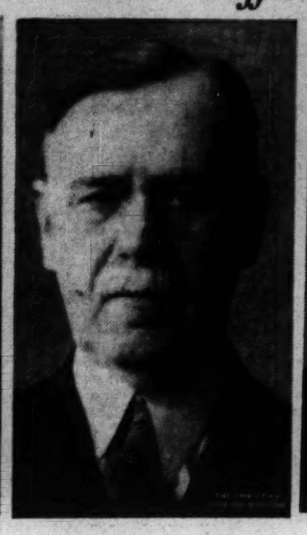
Mayor Mansfield, it is said, favors this reduction of temporary employees as an initial consolidation step. By departmental shifts and in turn the more efficient operation of the full-time force or employees, considerable temporary work may be eliminated.

There are those at City Hall who believe that no consolidation program will be established during Mr. Mansfield's administration. The current report of departments will not be received in the Council chambers until March. Then, unless the Council acts with a speed that heretofore has not been in evidence, the matter of drawing up a full reorganization plan is expected to take two or three months.

If the issue drags on until June the time for its settlement will have passed, it is believed. Summer will bring a new political campaign to elect a Mayor in the autumn, and at such a time the delicate matter of reorganization of the city government will naturally be set aside until a new Mayor has been elected and political horizon once more are unobstructed.

They Will Discuss Affairs of State and Nation

Dorothy Jarvis; Marshall Studio
Judge Felix Forte
Special Justice, Somerville District Court



Robert Lincoln O'Brien
Chairman, Federal Tariff Commission

John H. Williams
Ropes Professor of Political Economy, Harvard University

Miss Sarah Wambaugh
Technical Adviser, Saar Plebiscite Commission

O'Connell Sees Vast Changes In Business Conduct

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—P. A. O'Connell, president of a large Boston retail store, today declared a "vast change" is taking place in management of American business, with a trend toward centralized direction of industries and enforcement of fair practice within industries by a majority of members.

"Perhaps the foremost problem before retail distribution during the coming year," he told the National Association of Retail Secretaries, "is that of keeping prices of consumer goods from advancing faster than consumer buying power. The general trend of commodity prices seems inevitably upward. Prospects of further expansion in the use of credit, high taxation, higher labor costs, attempts at price-fixing point toward higher levels for commodity prices."

Mr. O'Connell, head of Boston's E. T. Slattery Company, said the time was fast approaching, and in part already here, "when the ablest executives—the best brains in business—will concentrate their efforts in the direction of an entire industry instead of the management of an individual company."

Retailers, he said, must not only buy efficiently, but "battle for reduction of distribution costs."

He warned that if reduction in real estate taxes resulted in a sales tax "the whole system of distribution is impeded and consumption of goods is reduced, resulting in less employment, less consumer buying power and a general stoppage in economic recovery.

"Looking to the future," he continued, "it seems to me inevitable that business in the United States must develop more and more in its group organization. 'Co-operation' is really the word, for the biggest problems that face business in the future are of a nature that can be solved only through co-operative effort."

U. S. Farm Bills Held of Interest To Granite State

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—Several sections of a farm program submitted to President Roosevelt by the American Farm Bureau Federation will, if approved by Congress, affect New Hampshire farmers, George M. Putnam, president of the State Farm Bureau, reported today.

School of Foreign Affairs Opens Annual Three-Day Term

(Continued from Page 9)

newspaper man—four years as editor of the Transcript and 18 as editor of the Herald, from which he retired in 1929. From 1892 to 1895 he was, although a Republican politically, the personal secretary of Grover Cleveland. He has supported President Roosevelt in his tariff bargaining policies.

Professor Elliott in Charge

This evening's round table conference, at 8:15, on fascism, communism, nationalism and democracy, will be conducted by well known individuals, under the chairmanship of William Yandell Elliott, Professor of Government at Harvard University and author of "The New British Empire."

Contributing speakers will be Felix Forte, special justice of the Somerville District Court; George Blake, New England organization secretary for the Communist party, and Miss Sarah Wambaugh, technical adviser and deputy member of the Saar Plebiscite Commission.

Recognized as an expert on plebiscites, Miss Wambaugh is an outstanding authority on the League of Nations and served ten years ago as expert adviser to the Peruvian Government for the Tacna-Arica Plebiscite.

Tomorrow's main topics will be Europe, the Mediterranean and the British Empire, Dr. Donald C. McKay, instructor in history at Harvard University, will open the school at 10:30 in the morning, with a talk on the struggle for influence in the Mediterranean. Dr. Frank Edward Manuel will discuss the civil war in Spain. Afternoon speakers will be Josef Hanc, Czechoslovakian Consul in New York, and Robert Valeur of Columbia University.

Refugee Quits Spain as Stowaway

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

cided to discontinue the run and paid off the crew.

"I had plenty of money," said Mr. Barry in his quiet, rather cultured voice, "so I went to a good hotel, got a nice room, and turned in."

About all that night, Loyalist police banged at Mr. Barry's door, demanded to see his papers, yanked him out of bed and plumped him into a near-by jail.

Questioned

He had failed, they declared, to register with the Foreign Registration Bureau. At a hearing on the following day, bureau officials asked him whether he were a Fascist spy.

"No," replied Mr. Barry.

"Well," was the disconcerting answer, "if you're not a Fascist, you must be a Communist," and if you're a Communist, you must certainly intend to join the army."

The prisoner assured them that he was an American citizen, but was allowed to choose between joining the army or staying in jail.

Mr. Barry told them that he would join the army, but because he was not properly registered, the army refused to have him. A visit to the American consulate elicited the information that as he had got himself into the scrape he would have to get himself out of it.

Then it was that some friendly policemen informed Mr. Barry that it was the hospitable intention of the Foreign Registration Bureau to get him to the front line trenches and there to have him shot in the back.

The Bureau in the meantime had urged him to send for identification papers from America, had refused to recognize these when they arrived, and had finally taken all his papers away from him.

Mr. Barry then brushed up acquaintance with a British Hospital Unit that was leaving Barcelona for Marseilles within a short time.

They had passes for three men and a driver, but agreed to let the American sailor dress in a Red Cross uniform and take his chances on crossing the border.

The day of the journey came. As the Red Cross truck approached the more than imaginary line between Spain and France, the driver slowed down slightly. The three real Red Cross workers and their disguised companion rose and saluted. Their salute was returned and with a lurch or two and a chug of satisfaction, the truck crossed into France.

After the American consul at Marseilles had recovered his papers, Mr. Barry sought without success to get a berth on an American-bound ship. Finally, having been turned down by the Volendam's captain, he stowed away, spent the first night at sea sleeping in a bathtub, and when the vessel was well out into the ocean, presented himself to the captain. He was given a job as a ship's carpenter and turned over to immigration officials when the vessel docked in Boston today.

Greater Severity In R. I. Kidnaping Laws Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19—The commission established by the Rhode Island General Assembly to take steps to prevent kidnaping by the enactment of stiff penalties was considering today the advisability of recomending the return of capital punishment in kidnaping cases involving murder.

Return of capital punishment, which was outlawed in this State after an innocent person had been hanged in 1843, was advocated late yesterday at a public hearing in the State House by Chairman Thomas H. Roberts of the Providence Bureau of Police and Fire; James B. Rockett, State Commissioner of Education, and Mrs. Silas Latham, representing the Rhode Island Women's Council.

Police chiefs, members of law enforcement bureaus, educators and members of women's welfare organizations were in attendance when the meeting opened shortly before 3 p. m. under direction of the chairman, Senator Harry T. Bodwell of Cranston, whose resolution was responsible for the creation of the commission by the General Assembly. He offered the resolution after word had been received here of the brutal murder of kidnapped Charles F. Mattson, 11-year-old Tacoma, Wash., youth.

Too Lenient

Attorney General John P. Hartigan, who opened the hearing, called attention that the present law dealing with kidnaping provided for a penalty from five years to life. It was the general opinion of the Assembly that the minimum was too lenient and that it should be raised.

Special emphasis was given to the preventative stages. Chief James W. Miller of the Cranston police wanted "more teeth" in the conspiracy law so "they wouldn't even think about kidnaping."

The commission, after hearing the testimony of one of the largest gatherings assembled for a hearing in years, made known that it will make a speedy report, with recommendations, to the present session of the General Assembly.

There were many suggestions offered as to the best methods of public protection and no opposition presented itself to the capital punishment suggestion.

Many Proposals

After more than an hour the commission found itself with the following suggestions:

1. Increase in the penalties for conspiracy to kidnap or extortion threats.

2. A study for the purpose of formulating a plan of closer co-operation of police departments and law-enforcement officials in the event of a kidnaping in order to assure "hot pursuit." It was the belief of Chairman Roberts that if the kidnapers were kept "on the run" they would give little thought to destroying their victim.

3. A study of the present laws which defines the offense with a view of making them difficult to circumvent by "clever defense lawyers." Capt. Jonathan A. Harwood of the R. I. State police was responsible for this suggestion after he had found two "weak spots."

4. Making a convicted kidnaper ineligible for parole by the parole board. Placing the responsibility for his release before the end of his term (in the minor classification of kidnaping) entirely with the Governor. This was the recommendation of Nathaniel C. Cohen of the Parole Board.

5. Regulation of motor vehicles so that ownership may be determined at all times by certificate of title. This suggestions was made by representatives of the Automobile Club of Rhode Island.

6. Establishment of a state-controlled fingerprint center where all citizens may be printed. The center would be divorced from police stations and other similar places. This was recommended by the State Department of Fingerprints.

7. Illumination of registration plates, front and back, on automobiles, so that police may have little difficulty in obtaining numbers of speeding machines at night. This was the offering of Chief of Police Leonard Mills of Pawtucket.

8. Amendment of the statutes governing death penalties to provide hanging for kidnapers who murder.

It appeared at the hearing that, although the law enforcement agents and the representatives of the women's organizations, desired to have strict penalties, even when no brutality results from the kidnaping, the main idea was to protect those who came into the clutches of the type of criminals that the State desired to legislate against.

Here and There In Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever been in the "Jack and Jill" shop? It's a little shop out in Brookline . . . 1352A Beacon street to be exact . . . that specializes in exceptionally smart and different clothes for the wee, younger set. And just to stop and look at their window display of tricky little garments makes you want to buy something . . . even though your nearest child relation is Cousin Emma's husband's sister's little boy! Because they do have the cutest things . . . at least that's what we call things such as the little Russian bathrobe we saw there. With the regulation Russian stand-up neckline, and looking altogether like nothing you'd expect to see for a young one. But there it is in yellow and white . . . and other colors. Just the thing for the little fellow who wants to look like daddy when he parades around after all of those drinks of water! For $2.95. And Little Red Riding Hood in all her raiment had nothing on the little girl who goes to school in one of the rubberized rain capes they have, that boast of a becoming (and protective) little hood that's part and parcel of the cape, but which, of course, can be thrown back when it isn't really needed.

Gloves That'll Get Little Ella's "Oh, My!"

They carry the Shirley Temple gloves, too . . . just in case your brood is interested. In various styles; in fact, you wouldn't think there could be so many. Some are in colored wool with little pompons decorating the side of the cuff. And sell for something like 79 cents. But if you want to be extra special, you can outfit little Ella in warm fur-lined kid gloves for her better moments . . . for $2.25. They're not Shirley Temples; but made by the same manufacturer, the Nolan Glove Company. Suits and dresses are plentiful . . . some of the brother and sister affairs. Prices are what we call reasonable. A two-piece knit dress in bottle green, ribbed (you know, knit two, purl two, for days and days!) all over, sells for $2.95, which is fair enough. And just show me the little girl who wouldn't want to own the red dress that is all prettied up (but not too much so) with buttons and pleats, and Irish crochet around the collar! Corduroy overalls in dark colors are practical little garments . . . and with it goes plenty of freedom of the knees; because mother won't have to wash them nearly so many times during the course of a day. And we do want to call your attention to the snowsuits. Particularly the one-piece suit (and we find a one-piece snowsuit is rather difficult to find this season, by the way) that's made of wood brown Kenwood cloth. Because it'll make its little owner resemble a little brownie! It's styled something on the idea of a pair of jodhpurs . . . most effective. Incidentally this material washes beautifully (just the kind of woolly cloth that our particular pet, Jalma, likes to wash and leave fluffy!), and wears and wears. All in all, from all we saw the day we were in, we'd say that if it's something for a child you're looking for . . . the Jack and Jill Shop has it!

* * *

They Just Turn Their Backs on Stains

Should you be interested in coming across an occasional item that will allow you a short cut in your work, you might take a look at the stain-resisting table covers at Jordan's. Flowered designs give them a perennial look of freshness . . . and if little Ella sprays it with oatmeal you can just wipe it clean with a moist cloth, in a jiffy. Its flannel back protects the table from hot dishes. Various colors to blend in with your color scheme in your kitchen. For a lone dollar now. But if you wait too long you may have to hand out 19 cents more in order to own one. From Jordan Marsh's.

* * *

Bits to Augment His Formal Attire

If your husband's Christmas presents didn't include the much needed etceteras that go with his formal clothes, you can take care of the matter yourself . . . with $5 out of your egg money. This amount buys a set that includes smoked pearl links, studs to match, a white-gold-finish Waldemar chain with a two-blade knife. Swank, and made by Swank, incidentally. At the Continental . . . Boylston and Washington streets.

* * *

Flower-Splashed Gowns Are Here

Slattery's has a selection of those new paint-brush prints in black and white satin that set a new pace for glamour. Huge white flowers (don't ask us what kind they are; all we know is that they're the kind that never grew in our garden!) are splashed over the material at regular intervals, and the results are pretty effective. In afternoon, dinner and evening gowns. In the vicinity of $20.

* * *

Like to Get That Long, Lean Look?

Thither and yon: Those hostess coats of decorator's fabrics with glimmering full-length satin strips that make you look long and lean . . . for $7.95 at Slattery's. That sale of Pierre footwear, fashioned as only Pierre can fashion them . . . for $7.90. At his new salon at the Coward Shoe Store at 30 West street. The sequin evening slippers at C. Crawford Hollidge's. The smart fleece-lined washable string gloves at Gilchrist's.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

New England Governors at Capital To Attend the Inauguration Exercises

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—Gov. Charles F. Hurley of Massachusetts and his party arrived today for President Roosevelt's second inaugural.

Besides Mrs. Hurley, other Massachusetts officials in the capital included Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelley, Attorney General Paul A. Dever, Joseph McGrath, state Democratic committee chairman; Judge William M. Welsh, Boston Collector of Internal Revenue, and United States Marshal John J. Murphy of Boston.

Maj. Ralph W. Robart, former national head of the Legion of Valor, one of President Roosevelt's guard of honor for the inauguration, and Maj. John M. Whouley, aide to the Governor, also are here.

Former Senator Marcus A. Coolidge also was among inauguration guests. Others included Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Green and Robert A. Nordbloom of Boston.

Gov. Aiken Arrives

Vermont's congressional delegation greeted Gov. George D. Aiken and his party today upon their arrival to attend the inauguration.

In the Vermont Governor's party were Mrs. Aiken, Colonel and Mrs. Murdock A. Campbell, Northfield; Adjutant General and Mrs. Herbert T. Johnson, Montpelier; Mr. and Mrs. Sterry R. Waterman, St. Johnsbury, and Ernest W. Gibson, Brattleboro, secretary of the Vermont Senate.

Senators Ernest W. Gibson, Brattleboro, and Warren R. Austin, Burlington, and Representative Charles A. Plumley, Northfield, will entertain the Governor and his party tonight.

Major Paul L. Ransom and Capt. A. A. Gardyne was assigned as Governor Aiken's War Department aides for the inaugural.

Governor Murphy Busy

Gov. Francis P. Murphy of New Hampshire, here to attend President Roosevelt's inauguration, talked with congressional leaders and government officials today in an effort to solve flood control and milk distribution problems of his State.

Governor Murphy said he also would see Governors Charles P. Hurley of Massachusetts and George D. Aiken of Vermont in an effort to combine their attempts to solve the problems he termed "the most important to our section."

The Governor planned to fly over the Beltsville, Md., federal housing community after attending a luncheon given by Federal Housing Administrators for Governors.

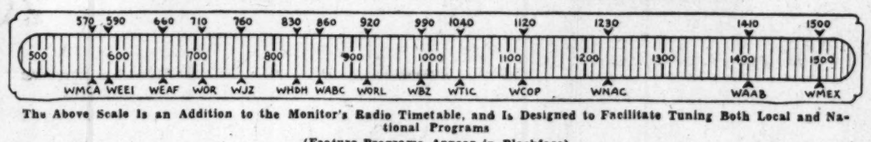
He announced he would talk late today with Senator H. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire.

WPA to Give Opera, 'Jack and Beanstalk'

Presentation of Louis Gruenberg's modern fairy-tale opera, "Jack and the Beanstalk," and the popular "Pagliacci" will be given by the Federal Music Project at the Boston Opera House, Feb. 2 to 6. Both operas will be sung in English.

The performance of the Gruenberg work will mark its première in Boston. It was first given in the composer's home city, Chicago. Isaac Van Grove, former manager and conductor of the Chicago Civic Opera and the Cincinnati Summer Opera Company, will conduct and supervise performances.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 Tito Guizar, tenor	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15 Natural science talk	"Rhythm Makers"	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30 Studio interview	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45 Checker Board; music	"Sweethearts of the Air"	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00 News; sports review	News; "Little Show"; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15 Talk, "Finding Yourself"	variety program	Earl Lawrence Serenades	Dinner concert
6:30 Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sport briefs	"Musical Roundup": record.	Dinner concert
6:45 "Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Bela Lugosi; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15 "Ma and Pa"; sketch	Jesters, male trio	Voice of Experience	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole;
7:30 Alexander Woollcott, talk	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Inaugural Eve in Washington:	vocalists; instrumentalists
7:45 Boake Carter, news comment	"Happier Lives"; sketch	capital tour	Don Bestor's Orchestra
8:00 Hammerstein's Music Hall:	"Dude Ranch"; dramatic	Leo Reisman's Orch.; soloists;	"Music for Dancing"; soloists;
8:15 soloists; orchestra	sketch; Westerners group	quartet; trio	trio; quartet; orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson; Eddie Cantor;	Edgar A. Guest in Welcome	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45 Martha Raye; orchestra	Valley; dramatic sketch	Wayne King's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00 "Watch the Fun Go By"; Al	Ben Bernie and his orchestra;	"Sidewalk Interviews"; Wal-	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15 Pearce and His Gang	Anna Sten, guest	lace Butterworth; P. Johnson	Charioteers; quartet
9:30 "Jack Oakie's College"; Doc	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	Fred Astaire; Charles Butter-	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
9:45 Rockwell; Lee Wiley; Uni-	"Husbands and Wives"; forum	worth; Conrad Thibault;	Third period, Bruins-Toronto
10:00 versity of California Glee	Concert band, Frank Simon,	Francia White; Trudy	hockey game
10:15 Club; Goodman's Orchestra	conductor; dramatization	Woods; Johnny Green's Or.	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
10:30 Garden talk	Address, Postmaster General	"Hollywood Gossip"	Address, Postmaster General
10:45 Mark Warnow's Orchestra	James A. Farley	Inaugural interviews	James A. Farley
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	George Hamilton's Orchestra
11:15 Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc," sketch	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30 Inaugural preview	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45 George Olsen's Orchestra	Frankie Masters's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Arrival of inaugural visitors.

8:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), NBC inaugural program.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Magazine; guest speakers; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

11:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), Inaugural ceremony for President Roosevelt; oath by Chief Justice; inaugural address.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Continuation of inaugural program.

3:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Continuation of inaugural program.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Congress of Parents and Teachers Association; speakers.

4:10 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music artist student recital.

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon"; Elsie Hitz and Nick Dawson.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WNAC, Chorus recital; vocal and instrumental soloists; narrator; organ.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Cavalcade of America"; sketch.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden's Orchestra.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Burns and Allen, comedians; Henry King's Orchestra; soloist.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ethel Barrymore in "The Last of Mrs. Cheney."

9:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Inaugural concert; National Symphony Orch.; Richard Bonelli; Richard Crooks; Susanne Fisher; Kathryn Meisle.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Town Hall Tonight: Fred Allen; Mighty Allen Art Players; amateurs; orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; Freddie Rich's Orchestra; Buddy Clark, baritone; Edith Dick, vocalist.

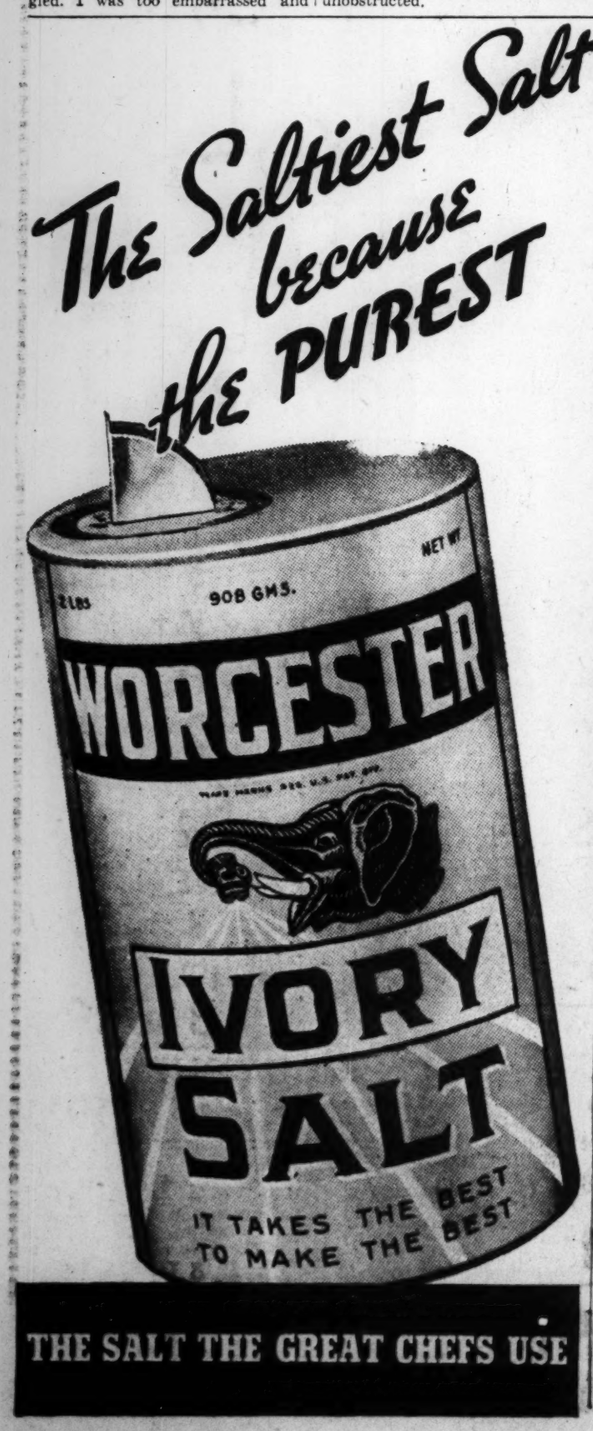
10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; crime drama.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Tales of Opera"; dramatization and music.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc



Tuesday Dinner Special

$1

Chilled Pink Grapefruit
Lamb Chop Mixed Grill
or Lobster Newburg
French Fried Potatoes
Buttered Broccoli
Fresh Vegetable Salad
Rolls and Butter
Choice of Desserts
Choice of Beverages

(This dinner with steak as the meat course $1.25)

Served from 5 to 7:30 P. M. at the Boylston Street Restaurant

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Appeal Is Made To Settle Strike In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 19 — Failing in his attempt to arrange a conference with officials of the Schuster-Hayward Company relative to bringing about a settlement of the five-month-old strike in the company's mills in East Douglas, Franklin and Millbury, Mass., Horace A. Rivere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, asked Charles B. Rugg, Boston attorney and legal representative of the mill interests, to act in this direction in a letter made public today at the New England office of the union here.

Mr. Riviere stated in his letter that the business men and taxpayers of these towns had asked the union leaders to attempt to bring about an adjustment so that the 700 workers now unemployed might again be furnished with purchasing power to stimulate their business "which is faced with ruin."

"This letter to you as legal representative," he said, "is my answer to these men and women who are experiencing tremendous loss of revenue through the absence of the purchasing power of the former workers of these mills."

Urges Immediate Adjustment

He said that the "five months of strike, strife and disorder" has written "a page of industrial history which will blacken the records of the progressive State of Massachusetts unless those directly involved in the industrial dispute in the mills of the Schuster-Hayward Company do their part in bringing about an immediate adjustment."

Continuing his appeal for the support of Attorney Rugg in getting the company officials and the union leaders together, Mr. Riviere wrote:

"For five months the business men and taxpayers claim they have been the indirect sufferers of the controversy and the opening of the mills with inexperienced and out-of-town employees, in most instances, has failed to provide the aid necessary for business recovery.

"Now these business people are faced with a greater financial burden, and they offer bown records to prove their contentions. They say that the small grocer, the butcher and the baker, have reached the end of his resources in giving out credit. These small business men are being hard pressed by their creditors and say that unless the strike is settled and the townspeople returned to their positions the outlook for the future is very pessimistic.

"Although the increased cost of relief and police protection to the towns may not seem extraordinary, when measured by the appropriations for the larger cities, the size of the population in these three towns is so much less that additional financial burdens cannot be carried when the basic industries have been curtailed, the union has been told."

Strike Began Aug. 11

In closing the letter Mr. Riviere said:

"The emergency in these towns is bigger than any one person, or group of persons, and should not be considered with a view of selfishness or personal gain. The cause of the emergency is the strike. The solution is the end of the strike.

"This can be accomplished through a conference of all persons involved, discussing the issues in an earnest, fair and frank manner."

The strike of the 1500 workers in the Schuster-Hayward mills began on Aug. 11. Since the injunctions in October the mills in East Douglas and Millbury have operated with strikers who have broken from the union and new workers who were hired.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages are "Reflected Glory," starring Tallulah Bankhead, at the Shubert, and "Pride and Prejudice" at the Colonial, both in their final week.

The Federal Theater will produce a farce, "Help Yourself," at the Copley tonight.

Maxwell Anderson's "The Masque of Kings" will be presented by the Guild at the Shubert next Monday evening.

On Feb. 8 John Gielgud comes to the Shubert for one week in "Hamlet."

"Swing Your Lady," which was announced for the Plymouth, Feb. 1, has been sent to the warehouse instead.

U. S. Envoys Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 (AP)—The Senate confirmed on Jan. 16 the nominations of William Phillips as Ambassador to Italy, William C. Bullitt as Ambassador to France and Joseph E. Davies as Ambassador to Russia.

A Familiar Subject

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"Brooklyn Bridge"
Lithograph by Louis Lozowick, Among Exhibits of Prints at Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Boston Police Open War On Slot Machine

With the doom of the slot machine demanded in more than 200 complaints to Boston police in a period of two weeks, the special crime squad, headed by Capt. James T. Sheehan, today left police headquarters, not with the usual blare of sirens but with the quiet determination to "stamp out the slot machine racket."

Complaints have been coming particularly from parents of school children who were found to be spending their lunch money every day in a futile effort to get some "easy money" out of the slot machines. As a result, lunch counters in many schools have been losing considerable business, and this has called the attention of parents to the fact that their children have been going without their noonday refreshments.

System Well Known

The system used by slot-machine operators is well known to the police who plan to comb the back rooms of stores and clubs close to the schools where slot machines are usually in obscure places. The operators see that one or two school children are informed of the location of the machines. The children do the advertising and soon the back rooms of the stores are jammed with a regular flow of customers and coins.

Slot-machine operators claim that the machines actually give up their entire contents when a nickel makes its way through the proper opening. Sometimes the machines do work at regular intervals. But the operators know when the intervals end and have their men stationed at vantage points in order to tap the machines at the proper time.

Members of the special crime squad reported today that they had brought some of the machines to headquarters and operated them all day without the machines giving up their contents.

Racket Not New

The slot-machine racket is far from new in Boston. Back in 1920 it was suposedly stamped out only to reappear in a somewhat revamped form as an illegal accompaniment of various legalized forms of gambling that came in with the repeal of prohibition and a general let-down in the enforcement of laws against gambling.

Boston Museum Opens Exhibit Of Its Rare Prints

After half a century of print collecting, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts has just opened seven special exhibition galleries for the display, until March 10, of 500 examples, from among the 100,000 now cherished in the print department. Representative of all the schools of prints, from the earliest known in the western world, those of the fifteenth century, up to the contemporary, the exhibits are strong with names of great artists.

Prints of pen and ink, pen and bistre, water color, chalk and wash drawings; woodcuts, engravings, etchings, drypoints and studies in chiaroscuro, bear among others the signatures of Albrecht Dürer, Lucas van Leyden, Hans Holbein, Tiepolo, Van Dyck, Gainsborough, Jean François Millet, Eugène Delacroix, Edouard Manet, Auguste Rodin, William Hogarth, William Blake, J. M. W. Turner, as well as such artists of today as Frank E. Benson, Rockwell Kent and Wanda Gag.

A History of Progress

Important for its illustration of the history of mankind as much perhaps as for its aesthetic value, the display affords an opportunity for an intimate glimpse into the lives of many different classes of people, as revealed by the genre pictures, and into the thinking of the artists concerning political conditions, customs, and religious beliefs of their times.

The Prodigal Son and Samson, David and the Four Horsemen were not too remote from the fifteenth century German and Netherlands engravers to attire them in armor and costumes of medieval Europe. Rare books from the earliest days of the printing press have been placed in cases where the print exhibits are hung.

It was in 1872 that the museum received its first print, a gift of the "Pediment of the Pantheon" from an etching by Jean-Marie Le Roux, after the high relief by David d'Angers. This one print, for two years, was the only object in the print collection.

Harvard Lent 5000 Items

At the end of two years Charles Sumner contributed 85 items, and in 1876, when the museum occupied its own building in Copley Square, the number increased to 138, shortly afterward augmented by a loan of over 5000 from Harvard College. In 1887 the print department was officially organized, with Sylvester R. Koehler as curator.

In 1897, however, Harvard withdrew its loan collection, and the prospect was very gloomy indeed. At that moment the Harvey D. Parker collection, named after a generous benefactor, appeared on the scene, and in that collection came a superb group of etchings by Rembrandt.

Under the curatorship, first of Mr. Koehler, then of Emil H. Richter, and later the present curator, Henry P. Rossiter, the print department has developed during the past 50 years to one which is distinguished for its rare examples, especially rich in fifteenth century works.

Federal Security Cash Is Received In New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 19 (AP)—The New Hampshire unemployment compensation division has received $185,304 from the Federal Social Security Board to cover the 1936 expenses of the New Hampshire department. New Hampshire was the first state to receive federal money under the unemployment compensation plan, according to Gordon P. Eager, administrator of the New Hampshire division.

The grant just made not only pays the expenses of setting up the state department and its operation for the year, but refunds more than $10,000 to the state treasury for money it advanced to the unemployment compensation division for preliminary work, before federal government funds were available for this purpose.

All the money received from New Hampshire employees and employers during 1936 for the unemployment insurance tax was held in trust by various approved banks in the state and with the start of operations of the federal trust service to retain this money,—opened the first of this year,—the $1,300,000 collected by the New Hampshire division during 1936 was placed in the federal fund.

Before payment of benefits under the New Hampshire fund start the first of next year about $4,000,000 will have been paid into the fund, according to the administrator. Benefit payments, according to the present plans, will be made through the re-employment offices now maintained by the New Hampshire bureau of labor. The exact procedure will be devised within a few months.

In order to standardize social security records under the Federal Social Security Board, the New Hampshire unemployment compensation division is changing the workers' designations so that those numbers used for New Hampshire unemployment insurance will be the same as those used for the federal old age pensions.

The New Hampshire unemployment compensation division has accounts on file recording wages paid, hours of employment, for more than 110,000 workers employed by 2910 employers in the state.

Though during the first year of the New Hampshire fund it was necessary to expend considerable money for equipment, which will not have to be replaced for many years, the cost of operation for the division was only $1.45 a worker for the year or 12 cents a month for each of the more than 110,000 workers covered by unemployment insurance in the state. This money is not paid out of the funds contributed by the employers or the employees but from grants for the Federal Social Security Board.

Of the $182,492.19 expended during the year, $90,804.04 went for salaries and $15,255.01 for traveling expense. The administrator reported that 116 individuals are employed by the division with the monthly pay roll now running about $9600.

More than $30,000 of the year's expense went for equipment purchases and filing installations. It cost nearly $3500 for repairs and alterations for the buildings the division rents on South Main street in this city.

Labor

(Continued from Page 9)

insurance companies write this insurance.

Kenneth I. Taylor, assistant legislative agent of the federation, declared workmen's compensation premiums annually total $13,000,000. Of this amount only one third goes to the workers in benefits. The rest, he said, goes for insurance agent commissions, which, he claimed, account for 17½ per cent, company official salaries and other expenses.

Benefits Greater

Mr. Taylor contends under a state fund worker benefits would be greater and expense to employers less.

The bill filed by the federation is the result of an exhaustive study by a federation committee and Samuel Horovitz, an authority on the subject. This year is the first in which organized labor has filed such a comprehensive bill.

Organized labor is once more committed to a drive to seek ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, as well as passage of its annual bill to raise the compulsory school attendance from 14 years to 16.

Election of Judges

Labor also is seeking popular election of judges, being critical of the present system of life appointment of these officials. Organized labor contends entrenched judges are more interested in protecting private rights than in human rights. Under an elective system, through which the judges would answer to the people, they would be more interested in protecting human rights, it is held.

In other legislative proposals, organized labor demands that a labor representative be appointed to the State Public Utilities Commission, state regulation of private employment agencies, and a health insurance law.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Berengaria	Jan. 20	Cherbourg Jan. 26	Jan. 19, 8:00 pm	Jan. 20, 8:00 am
Europa	Jan. 13	Cherbourg Jan. 28	Jan. 23, 1:00 pm	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm
Champlain	Jan. 23	Plymouth Jan. 30	Jan. 22, 8:00 pm	Jan. 23, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
†Hauraki	Seattle	Feb. 3	Jan. 27, 4:00 pm	Jan. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Buenos Ayres Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 26	Jan. 21, 4:00 pm	Jan. 21, 7:30 pm
*Asosan Maru	San Pedro	Jan. 31	Jan. 26, 4:00 pm	Jan. 26, 7:30 pm
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.
†New Zealand only.
*Japan only.

What's Going On in the Arts

"And Now Goodbye"

The play which Philip Howard has fashioned from James Hilton's novel, "And Now Goodbye," had its first performance last night at the Plymouth Theater, under the banner of John Golden. It is said that Philip Merivale had long desired to play the part of the Rev. Howat Freemantle. Now he is having the opportunity, and the part lends itself well to his talent for impersonating gentle, kindly, fumbling, whimsical, ineffectual characters.

Freemantle is Mr. Chips with his collar turned round. But Mr. Chips was completely realized by Mr. Hilton, whereas Freemantle is harder to accept. We are asked to believe that within a few hours a middle-aged country clergyman could fall so violently in love with a young girl that he was prepared to go off with her to Vienna, leaving his family and his parish without even a goodbye. We didn't believe it when we read the novel, and we don't believe it when we see it acted.

True, Freemantle had been giving Elizabeth Garland weekly German lessons for some months, but he had never really seen her until he called on her in London to try to persuade her to return to her home in Browdley, from which she was believed to have eloped with a fiddler. Actually, she was planning to go alone to Vienna to study music.

Music! The magic word. Freemantle too was a bit of a musician. He had always wanted to compose. Here was the opportunity he had missed. He must start off at once for an idyllic and harmonious life with Elizabeth near the statue of Brahms.

No, it won't do. It might have done on the stage if Mr. Howard had been less faithful to the novel; if, for example, he had shown Elizabeth at her German lessons in the parsonage, and had permitted Freemantle to become a little aware of her then. Or if he had been able to make a little better job of Freemantle's return home after the train crash in which Elizabeth was killed. But even then, he would still have had to contend with the implausible series of incidents which combined to keep the entire adventure secret. Mr. Merivale was understandably attracted by the principal character, but he overlooked the fact that there was no viable plot. Everything was much too neatly contrived to be believed.

It must be confessed that last night's performance did little to help matters. It was keyed too low and paced too deliberately and with too little variety. Mr. Merivale's fumbling, we suspect, was not entirely that of Freemantle. Marguerite Churchill is young and pretty, but she is not very well acquainted with Elizabeth Garland. The other characters are shadows; but Thomas Bate's waiter came to life. L. A. S.

"Martine"

Wellesley College through its French Department played host last evening at Alumnae Hall to a professional company of French players, who go by the name of the French Theater of New York and are now in their second season in Manhattan. The play of the evening, Jean-Jacques Bernard's "Martine," is the work of a young Parisian playwright. For once it is pleasant to be reminded that plays have been written on the banks of the Seine since the time of Molière and that they are deserving of academic attention.

Claudette Colbert in "Maid of Salem," Coming to the Metropolitan Thursday

"Martine," to be sure, is a slender study of contrasts and emotions, couched in simple terms, neither soaring very high nor exploring great depths. There is about it a pleasant sense of Gallic sentiment as it sketches the light romantic attachment of a youth from the city for a pretty peasant girl. There is also more than a little touch of Latin logic and practical common sense as it relates the betrothal and marriage of the young man to a maiden of his own class, leaving his country sweetheart to take such comfort as she may in a faithful rural swain.

In its methods and materials the play bears a resemblance to the works of some of the Irish playwrights. But it is cast more on a miniature scale. If it misses the rich humors and racial excitements that are characteristic of Ireland, it has a compensating factor in its high polish.

The five players who make up the company act with a finish of detail that is admirable. Danièle Delbruyere suggests the unaffected directness and quiet tragedy of the country girl who had to be content without here city admirer. Georges Reitnel perhaps makes a minor concession to American convention in the straw hat by which he indicates the summer season. But in general he is the imaginative French youth of high ideals and good breeding. Michelette Burani, the grandmother who takes a hand in straightening out the romantic tangles, is familiar even to Bostonians by way of the screen. She acts with the skill that comes from long and careful training. Gaby Barrère as the country swain and Paulette Lorraine as the fiancée and wife of the young man from the city, have less conspicuous parts.

An audience composed largely of undergraduates of the college and students from schools in the vicinity filled most of the hall. Both in the beautifully spoken French which they heard and in the unassuming quality of the play, they found reason for pleasure. E. F. M.

Monday Symphony Concert

The third concert of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's Monday evening series took place last night. It was directed by the orchestra's guest conductor from Greece, Dimitri Mitropoulos. From the program of the regular concerts of the past week-end the conductor drew his arrangement for string orchestra of the prelude and the air, "When I am laid in earth," from Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas," and Beethoven's C sharp minor String Quartet, Op. 131, performed by the orchestra's string section. In addition, the program was enlivened by the Boston début of the celebrated Spanish 'cellist, Gaspar Cassadó (in Schumann's Concerto), and by a performance of the second suite from Casella's opera (1932) "La Donna serpente."

Beyond recording the fact of yet another magnificent orchestral performance, little need be added to the critical comments which have already appeared in these columns concerning the first two items. But those members of the audience who are familiar with the Purcell recitative and air in their original form must have found the pace excessively deliberate.

Mr. Cassadó, an exuberant, volatile Spaniard, used Schumann's concerto as an excuse for the display of a light and agile technique, a tone of beautifully smooth and warm quality and some phrasing that was rich in saccharine, sentimental, and melodramatic mannerisms. A personable and restless young man, he delighted his audience also by the rapier-like flourish of the bow with which he ended bravura passages, and, at the close of his performance, by his repeatedly dragging the protesting conductor out from the wings to share (as he richly deserved) in the generous applause.

The work of an extremely intelligent and even inventive musician, Casella's suite from "La Donna serpente" is often interesting, constantly vivacious with that willfully eighteenth-century pastiche vivacity plus second - decade - of - the - twentieth-century cacophony that now begins to date, though it still seems obligatory among official Italian modernists. Brilliantly orchestrated, direct and confident in its utterance, its performance was no waste of time, though a repetition might well be. S. S.

Appeal for Court To Bend to Will Of New Deal Decried

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19—Representative Robert Luce, veteran Republican scholar from Massachusetts, brought the constitutional issue and the Supreme Court directly to the floor of Congress yesterday, when he attacked President Roosevelt and the New Deal for their frequent clashes with the judiciary.

President Roosevelt's appeal to the courts to take public opinion into account in their decision, he denounced as a new and dangerous doctrine. A list of cases in which the court has rejected New Deal laws was presented to the legislators amidst a running fire of retorts from the Democratic side.

Almost before Mr. Luce had begun, Representative O'Connor (D) of Montana heckled him, declaring the argument he advanced had been repudiated in the November election.

Mr. Luce declared the President's appeal for judicial co-operation an affront to the Supreme Court.

Quoting Oliver Wendell Holmes to the effect that "the criterion of constitutionality is not whether a law is to the public good," Mr. Luce read portions of the Roosevelt annual message in which the courts were requested to co-operate with Congress and the Executive for a common purpose.

Mr. Luce professed himself "amazed and alarmed" at the Roosevelt recommendation, and said he had "never heard a more dangerous and damaging proposal" given in the halls of Congress. With frequent applause from the Republican side, Mr. Luce charged that the court would "fail in its duties," if it took public opinion into account in its decisions, as asked by Mr. Roosevelt.

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IT'S UP TO YOU, DEAR, BUT LET'S HAVE SOMETHING DIFFERENT !
IN GROCERY STORE
HOW ABOUT A PACKAGE OF EGG NOODLES, MACARONI, OR...
NOW THERE'S AN IDEA, GIVE ME A PACKAGE OF MUELLER'S THIN-SPAGHETTI, THIN-SPAGHETTI, PLEASE.
SAY, THIS IS A DEAR, SPAGHETTI DINNER, ALL-RIGHT, ... DELICIOUS !
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You will discover that Mueller's THIN-Spaghetti makes a dinner all men enjoy.

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It's a complete, satisfying meal for everyone.

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Observation and Selection in the Writing Art

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Writing Through Reading

VIII—And Learning to See Great Things in Little Things

By Bertha White Smith
Former Editor of The Writer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Within the next twenty - four hours there is no doubt that you will come upon at least one idea which would be literary grist for the mill of the creative writer. It may be in some everyday happening, to you or to your family or friends, some fragment of conversation at home or overheard in a crowd, or an item from your daily reading of newspaper, magazine or book. Ideas for writing are everywhere once we train ourselves to observe them.

Thomas Hardy tells us, "The art of observation consists in this: the seeing of great things in little things, the whole in the part—even the infinitesimal part. For instance, you are abroad: you see an English flag on a ship-mast from the window of your hotel; you realize the English navy. Or, at home, in a soldier you see the British army, in a bishop at your club, the Church of England; and in a steam hooter you hear Industry."

Has the Painter's View Of Landscape

However, Hardy is careful to admonish us that a story must be exceptional enough to justify its telling. He declares that "the whole secret of fiction and the drama—in the constructional part—lies in the adjustment of things unusual to things eternal and universal. The writer who knows exactly how exceptional, and how nonexceptional, his events should be made, possesses the key to the art."

This very insistence on true observation doubtless resulted in Hardy's success as a supreme word painter. "Of all English novelists he seems to come nearest to the painter's view of landscape," writes Pelham Edgar in "The Art of the Novel." "He has true observation, he sees tones and colors correctly, and his color vocabulary indicates that he sees color as an artist does, that is relatively. His architectural training perhaps prompted him to construct his landscape with a profound knowledge of its anatomy, and his focus is rarely confused."

O. Henry, master word painter of apparently commonplace lives in New York City, has said, "If I could have a thousand years—just one little thousand years—I might, in that time, draw near enough to true Romance to touch the hem of her robe. Up from ships men come, and from waste places and forest and road and garret and cellar to maunder to me in strangely distributed words of the things they have seen and considered. The recording of their tales is no more than a matter of ears and fingers."

Largely a Matter Of Inspired Reporting

Here are two writers for all time suggesting to us, then, that it is largely a matter of inspired reporting—"no more than a matter of ears and fingers." Yet there appears to be another source as well, in training our faculty for observation, one which is especially pertinent to our present study of writing through reading. It is the source employed to greatest advantage, possibly, by the writers of history, in either fact or fiction form—namely, the wealth of detail to be found in books. The first, and still called the greatest historical novelist, Sir Walter Scott, says, "If I have a knack for anything it is for selecting the striking and interesting points out of dull details, and hence I myself receive so much pleasure and instruction from volumes which are generally reputed dull and uninteresting. Give me facts, I will find fancy for myself."

Scott's remarkable talent for combining fact and fiction ranged the history of eight centuries, and included not only Scotland but such a variety of countries as England, France, Germany, India, Turkey, and Palestine. Of him, as of many another later historical writer, it may be said that he personified the truth of these lines from Macaulay's famous Essay on History:

"The perfect historian is he in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature. He relates no fact, he attributes no expression to his characters which is not authenticated by sufficient testimony. But by judicious selection, rejection, and arrangement, he gives to truth those attractions which have been usurped by fiction. . . . He shows us the court, the camp, and the senate. But he shows us also the nation. He considers no anecdote, no peculiarity of manner, no familiar saying, as too insignificant for his notice which is not too insignificant to illustrate the operation of laws, of religion, and of education, and to mark the progress of the human mind. Men will not merely be described, but will be made intimately known to us. The changes of manners will be indicated, not merely by a few general phrases or a few extracts from statistical documents, but by appropriate images presented in every line.

"If a man, such as we are supposing, should write the history of England, he would assuredly not omit the battles, the sieges, the negotiations, the seditions, the ministerial changes. But with these he would intersperse the details which are the charm of historical romances."

Modern writers of historical fiction would doubtless tell you that they have found much inspiration in reading such authentic classics as Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," Green's "History of the English People," Prescott's "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," and in such works as those by Francis Parkman, John Fiske, and James Truslow Adams for details of American history.

Two Great Themes Of Literature

It has been said many times that the two great themes of literature are nature and human nature. To help him in the study of the latter theme, the modern writer has a tremendous advantage over writers in earlier times because he may draw from the increasing wealth of characters that have become immortal in books.

A study of characterization in books is a valuable method of increasing your knowledge of human nature. Fiction often portrays character more clearly than you can see it at times in the people about you. Not that you should substitute such study for study of fellow beings, but use it rather as a means to enable you to better understand human nature of today. Accurate observation and reporting of current events and people are, of course, important training for any form of writing. But carry this observation over into your reading of the past.

For instance, follow the character of Leatherstocking in Cooper's "Leatherstocking Tales," of David Copperfield in Dickens's "David Copperfield," of Silas Marner in George Eliot's "Silas Marner," and of Jean Valjean in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." Note how the character is developed, either through his own words and actions to show what he thinks or believes, through those of other characters in the story, or through what the author says of him.

In the pursuit of history through fiction reading, you will find the best of true pictures in the work of Sir Walter Scott, as well as in Charles Reade's "The Cloister and the Hearth," which portrays the period of the Renaissance in Holland, Germany, France, and Italy; in George Eliot's "Romola," which portrays Florentine life in the fifteenth century; in Bulwer-Lytton's "Last Days of Pompeii;" Charles Kingsley's "Westward Ho!"; Dickens' "Tale of Two Cities," and John Bennet's "Master Skylark."

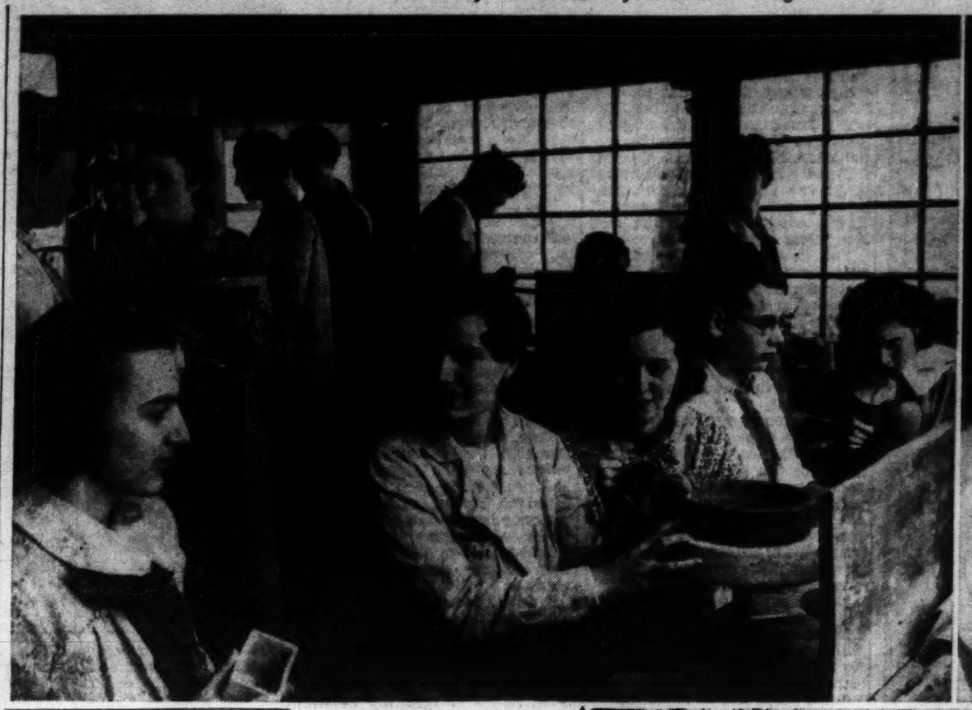
Novels of English life which offer a vast number of details of the times they portray are Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop," William Makepeace Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," Jane Austen's "Pride and Prejudice," Oliver Goldsmith's "The Vicar of Wakefield," Thomas Hardy's "Return of the Native," and Hugh Walpole's "The Cathedral."

For historical details as portrayed in American fiction, study such books as S. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Mary Johnston's "To Have and to Hold," Winston Churchill's "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis," and Emerson Hough's "The Covered Wagon."

Among the younger American writers who manifest decided talent in choosing telling details to carry a picture of the times which they portray are Walter Edmonds, author of "Drums Along the Mohawk," and Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone With the Wind." The tremendous interest in these two current best-sellers is ample proof of the infinite possibilities for young writers in the field of American historical fiction. O. Henry would doubtless repeat that it "is no more than a matter of ears and fingers" and eyes.

History as it is portrayed through biography will be our topic for another week.

This is one of a series of 12 articles on Improving One's Writing Through Reading. These articles are appearing on consecutive Tuesdays.



Inwood Pottery In New Home

Encourages a Quiet Craft Amid City's Rush

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Tall apartment houses ring in the area around 168th street but in a little old house at 503 West 168th street there is being revived an ancient art practised by the Indians who once camped comfortably in the ancient wilderness. Soon it is hoped that the garden will be utilized by pottery-makers and that a new brick building will be erected to house the kilns. For the Inwood Pottery has moved here driven out by the developments in Inwood Park, which has been its home for 20 years.

In the park beside an old Indian trail Harry and Aimee Voorhees built their studio beginning with a kiln, a bench, a bin and a wheel, the latter made out of an old Ford tire frame filled with rocks and cement. The ball mill was some old earthenware preserve jars in a wooden rack. There was no spring water, no gas, and no electricity. But hikers soon found their campfire and listened with interest to old Indian legends. Children began to haunt the place and adults with a hankering to learn about craftsmanship joined the classes.

For some years Mrs. Voorhees has been carrying on the work, aided by her sister Marie Le Prince, believing that the studio was safe from those who wanted new ball fields or automobile parking space. In the studio they made bowls and vases for exhibition, fire tiles for collectors, constructed an enormous model of the bathysphere for the moving pictures, and made tiny flower holders for many a New York dinner table. They have taught talented young people without charge, also held classes for which fees were paid, and answered innumerable questions.

But last autumn they learned that they would have to move; the studio was to be pulled down and the kilns would have to go. Some of the children who have been in the habit of working there were pretty much perturbed and one of them, an 11-year-old girl, wrote a letter to Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia in which she told him how much she liked to make "pottry" and how "intrististed" every one was in the project and how "many people go there for recretation and rest therehilf for it is very lovly among the trees." She ended by asking the Mayor to "please think about this matter carefully." Which presumably he did. But the order to move was not rescinded.

However, the new quarters were found and a group of interested people are trying to put the establishment on a continuing basis where it may serve for years to come for sculptors, potters and students of ceramics to learn and practice any branch of the art, where graduates may have the opportunity for research, and where teachers may be trained for school and college work.

Alfred Cohn; S. N. Fishblatt

Scenes at the Inwood Pottery, New York City, Before It Moved Out to the Little Old House on 168th Street. Upper Left—A Saturday Morning School Art League Class. Right—On the Potter's Wheel. Below—Entrance to the Old Pottery Building That Stood Beside an Ancient Indian Trail in Inwood Park

English Children Go Voyaging

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

The School Journey Association has just celebrated its first 25 years. Founded in London, it was composed of people who held a theory that teaching classified subjects in water-tight compartments was not in the best interests of the child; and who conjectured that the introduction of a system better adapted to aid in the integration and development of character and in the mastery of environment might bring a new light to educational practices.

These people were inspired by the pioneer work of a handful of adventurers, men who had contrived to catch something of the "back-to-nature" teaching of Sedan, in France, and of Jena, in Germany, and had put it to the test, tentatively, in England.

First Journey In 1896

It was in 1896 that the first English School Journey took place. A very modest affair, conducted by a certain Mr. G. G. Lewis who, as a child in Gloucestershire, had been led to appreciate "geological lessons conducted out-of-doors" and who, becoming later a student of Mr. Cowham of the Westminster Training College, London, fell easy victim to the latter's enthusiasm for what, in those days, was known as the "educational day excursion."

Mr. Lewis became assistant master of an elementary school in Peckham, and his first Journey was not entirely a success. He took 20 boys with him to Malvern in Worcestershire, having, in his own words, no specially "high aims." Accommodation was difficult to obtain, and eventually the boys slept, three to a bed, in a loft above a stable where horses were kept.

It is doubtful whether the experiment would have been repeated had not two of Mr. Lewis's young colleagues volunteered their assistance for future occasions and, between them, carried the adventure along until others were fired by their enthusiasm and, lending help to the Peckham Pioneers, laid little by little, the foundation of what is now recognized as one of the most valuable educational movements of modern times.

When the School Journey Association was founded in 1911, 22 teachers joined it as representatives of 14 secondary and elementary schools. Each subscribed one shilling to the funds, and the first annual balance sheet showed a sum of 53 shillings on the right side. Today the association is a large business as well as an educational society. It keeps watch over the interests of the children, pledging itself to raise and administer funds for those of them who are too poor to go on Journeys on their own account. It plans home and continental excursions, it organizes school exchanges and Empire tours. It possesses one hostel—and is now collecting funds for a second, designed to accommodate provincial and continental visitors. It arranges cruises and provides a non-profit-making insurance scheme for its members.

Gratifying Statistics

The most recent figures of the association show 50,000 children, grouped in 1000 parties, journeying over England during a single year. They show 11,000, in 500 parties, visiting France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Russia, Finland, Greece, Spain, Norway and Algiers. They show 1600 children embarking on cruises to Norway and Denmark, and arrangements being made for the children of the Transvaal, of Rhodesia and of Canada to visit the Home Country.

It has been said that the way to teach a child is to "show him why." Knowledge acquired in the cause of a readily perceived object is always happily acquired because it applies to a present need and can be immediately utilized. The child, it has been said, is a reasonable creature and a practical one. He is averse to theories, and for this reason, the School Journey is acceptable to him. Geography, history, boats and railroads, timetables and maps "come alive" when there is something practical to be accomplished by their means. Moreover, the children of other nations turn from strangers, who use odd sounds for their speech and dress in unfamiliar ways, into real and lovable human beings who readily make friends and are able to show a common liking for things, which before, the English child had imagined were all his own.

PHYLLIS LOVELL.

Education—In College or Out

Our Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our first speaker today adds appreciably to our intermittent discussion of the worth of a college education. Mr. K. H. is well known to us, and always welcome at the speakers' table.—Chairman.

* * *

California

Dear Chairman:

Our friend's resolve to enter a college after so many years of business success arrests my attention because, now and again, I feel that I may someday do the same thing—that is, provided the business is successful! Indeed, right now I should like to be out at the university taking some European history, some Victorian literature, and some (to me) abstruse work in economics. And I should like, too, a stiff beginning course in physics, and beginning German, advanced French, some more Greek, and that might be enough.

I have been asking myself honestly, Why is it that you are glad you turned down at least two excellent opportunities to go to college when you graduated from high school? My reasons then were circumstantial, but the underlying purposes must have been the Divinity's that shapes my ends, which I would have very much rough-hewn. ("And," you will say, "when you do go, take some work in spelling—just good, simple, elementary spelling.")

High school to me was a rich intellectual experience. That may sound amusing, and I was no exceptional student, but now that I am older and have read more, I still feel that was true. I had teachers who were willing to go the second mile and more with pupils of exploratory minds, and we explored. We formed, almost against the scruples of a Board of Education, a Philosophical Society, and read the philosophers and philosophied all on our own initiative. I was president of the Roman Council, a city-wide organization of classical students, several hundred in number. And I enrolled in a Virgil class the teacher of which allowed us to devote ourselves to a study, laboratory method, of the age of Virgil. And so on, and so on. And, by comparison and without egotism, I think I can say I got almost as much bookishness and delight in books in high school as most of my friends got during the first two years of college.

And here's my point. I needed something else, I needed to know people, to earn my own money, to keep regular hours, to work with my hands and feet, to make some contribution to the upkeep of my home. High school had not meant that, nor would college then: it would have meant, for me, more books, more discussions, more absorbed interest in human opinions, and so on.

Instead, although it was into a cultural institution that I went for my first job, my eighteenth year began for me what I believe will prove about the most valuable of my human experiences. I had to be at work on time. I had to work with people I didn't like, I had to do things I wasn't always keen on doing, I had to transmute the lead of the daily grind into the pure gold of joy in service—and for that, I would trade nothing at all. I remember so well how I got to feeling that my sky,—no—my four walls—would cave in on me by and by, and how a wise friend told me of his being infinitely uncrowded in a tiny office for 25 years. And I remember how I went back to work determined to distill from it, its spiritual essences, and how those eight years in that one place now seem the remembrances only of things charming, passed but not lost.

It is from this point that I actually would, today, enjoy college—I know I am more ready than I ever was before to balance the practical, the intellectual, and the spiritual.

True, there is a certain feeling comes over me when I hear other chaps speak of fraternity connections, the big games, and so on, that makes me feel as though I may have missed one of the biggest joys youth has in this present day. And yet that may be only a devil's wile, since I am gregarious, abound in friendships, and am generously blessed with good companionship.

Some day, I hope I can focus my feeling that there is something some one can do to help fellows like me who need the very experience I have had to find, at the same time that something which, without college, one appears to lack. Adult educational systems do not fill the bill. The need is more apt to be supplied by recourse to what Mary Baker Eddy in "Miscellaneous Writings," calls the "evergreen of soul."

(Mr.) K. H.

* * *

May we remind everybody that a Round Table, and by that same token Our Youth Round Table, is primarily a place where discussion goes on? Every now and then we get a letter which asks us to publish a request for correspondents. Frankly, if we did that, the rest of you would have nothing to read, and the Round Table would degenerate into a list. Please know that your Chairman, in so often harping on the tune that your contributions should really contribute something worth reading, is not depriving you of anything. In fact, just the opposite. You would not turn to it eagerly each week if all it had in it were one statement after the other saying "Please write to me." We wish you to know one another, and also to write to one another, but we believe you will all be better friends if you share with the Round Table something really worth sharing—short but full of substance.

Cheerio . . .

Chairman

Adult Education In Rural Manitoba

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Winnipeg, Man.

In an attempt to extend the scope of adult education in Manitoba, exhibits from the Manitoba Museum Association, paintings from the Winnipeg Art Gallery and the National Art Gallery at Ottawa, and lecturers from the University of Manitoba are this year being sent to towns and villages in the rural areas of the Province.

The experiment is the first of its kind in Canada, and should the response from country residents be favorable, will be adopted in other provinces.

A committee of six men, with President Sidney E. Smith of the University of Manitoba, as chairman, and Dr. H. M. Speechly of the museum as vice-chairman, has been organized to formulate the program for this experiment in extension of educational facilities. The administrative work will be performed by Miss Alice E. Johannsen of Ottawa, who has been sent to Winnipeg by the Canadian Carnegie committee for this purpose. The local committee expects to receive financial aid from the Carnegie committee.

Plans for the experiment were completed early in 1937, and Miss Johannsen has already gone out to the country with exhibits. It is yet too early to judge how the experiment will progress.

'Museum of Textbooks'

Early American textbooks are becoming increasingly scarce each year, according to Martha R. McCabe, Assistant Librarian of the U. S. Office of Education, pointing to the value of the Office of Education's collection of textbooks used in American schools from early days to the present time. It is estimated that this "Museum of Textbooks" numbers upward of 25,000 books.

Included in the Office of Education's collection are such well-known schoolbooks of yesterday as Webster's old blue-backed speller, 1857; Mr. Wingate's arithmetic, 1694; The Instructor, 1785; New England Primer, 1843; Peter Parley's Geography, 1844; McGuffey readers, 1863; Benjamin Franklin Spelling Book, 1822; and Lindley Murray readers, 1814.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Three Parisian Exhibitions

By Raymond Cogniat

PARIS—Three important art exhibitions took place in Paris toward the end of the year; "Rubens and His Contemporaries" at the Musée de Orangerie; Gauguin, at the Galeries de la Gazette des Beaux Arts, and the works of several women painters, sculptors and decorators at the Petit Palais.

The first of these constitutes a continuation of the magnificent exposition of Flemish art which was so successful last year. It would be idle to speak here of the genius of Rubens; such a commentary must either be too long or too short, for his numerous paintings deserve a detailed analysis. But has it been sufficiently emphasized that the esthetic theories of this artist are the real starting point of modern painting? He is the first artist to be so completely revealed by his pictures; the pigment retains the marks of the brush, of the movement which the hand gave to that brush; instead of a perfection which is impersonal, the technique becomes impassioned, revealing the character of the artist, the rhythm of his work. The very drawing bears witness to impetuous inspiration rather than to the calm meditation of the primitives.

Sometimes an artist, conscious of his role as an artisan, forces himself to carry out orders as conscientiously as possible. His aim is not to bring out his originality, but to attain perfection in his métier. If his personality is powerful and appears in spite of this discipline, it is almost involuntarily, and this superiority of the man over the work is not the result of the author's deliberate intention.

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In other instances, whatever the subject of the painting may be, the artist refuses to abdicate his personality. He is not satisfied with the discreet anonymity of the artisan. He seeks an individual technique, easily recognizable, and differing from the technique of other painters as one handwriting differs from other handwritings. Rubens is one of the first of these.

But is not this method of putting the painting at the service of the man, and not the man at the service of the painting, one of the chief characteristics of present-day art? Rubens therefore reveals himself, in the exposition at the Orangerie, as the forerunner of our time. And this fact underlies the enthusiasm—and the criticisms—of which he is the object today.

The personality of Gauguin, on the other hand, is quite different. With Gauguin all is planned, meditated. He does not hesitate to transpose nature, to change the coloring completely in order that the balance of his picture may be as he wishes it, or as he has imagined it. In his most finished works, it is quite usual to see red roads, violet earth, blue trees and vermilion foliage, without the picture seeming in the least unlikely. In fact, the balance of the picture as a whole is so logical, the relations are so exact, that one does not at first notice the unreal coloring.

His earlier Breton landscapes foreshadow what his genius was to become when he found his style. Gradually we see that style evolve, in the canvases at this show; his lines become purer, the line marking the contour of his figures becomes clearer, color becomes simplified and is applied in large, flat surfaces, tending toward that plastic construction which gives to his compositions such great decorative value. At Tahiti he reaches his zenith. Surrounded by a nature as exotic as his dreams, face to face with people of a noble simplicity, he finds exactly the sort of subject his exalted mentality requires.

Gauguin is a prodigious inventor who only uses the real as a starting point. But such mastery can be acquired only after long and painstaking experiments, and this explains why his full development came very late.

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Most French women painters since Marie Laurencin have found their originality and their phantasy in naïveté, a naïveté which is more often premeditated than instinctive. This method is indeed rather facile, but it, nevertheless, retains a certain aspect of freshness. The actual drawing plays only a secondary role; even if it is clumsy, it does not detract from the painting as a whole, for it gives it an atmosphere of spontaneity which is often very charming. What matter, then, if the deer of Marie Laurencin, if her young girls, are simplified to the extreme. For it is the composition as a whole which counts, the fresh harmony of soft colors, pinks and blues, mauves and yellows and unreal grays, which constitute pictures evocative of a pleasant feminism, of a "préciosité" whose mannerism is really charming.

The good qualities of Marie Laurencin, and her success, have won her many imitators. Happily, no place was given to these at the Petit Palais, beside the woman who showed them the way and who is still carrying on a work well filled with phantasy.

It was also a happy idea to confront her with contrasting temperaments. Three artists stand out particularly among the other women painters whose works are on view at the Petit Palais: Louise Hervieux, Valentine Prax and Chériane.

Louise Hervieux, who has just obtained the Prix Fémina for her novel "Sang," is known specially for her sumptuous charcoal drawings, large compositions where women stand out from glowing and mysterious backgrounds, where still-life mingles with flowers, immense sea shells and ostrich feather; pictures where the strictest actuality takes on the intensity and lyricism of dreams.

It is hardly possible to find a link between this somber passion and the art of Valentine Prax. The latter is happiest when indulging in a masterly use of iridescent color. She gives her angular silhouettes a deliberate rigidity. She dares extreme deformations, but respects the grace of a line, of an arabesque. Her compositions have a somewhat acid charm, that allurement which youth inspires when, while submitting to discipline, it seems on the point of escaping from it, when a mixture of freshness and severity may be discerned in it, when it takes pleasure in complicating every aspect and every instant of life, in order to live through them with more intensity. The sharp lines of Valentine Prax are balanced by bright colors which oppose one another or blend with a sure taste. She lets herself be led entirely by her fancy. Her still-lifes, her marines are more invention than true to nature. They create a glistening world, constantly luminous and changing as a kaleidoscope. A picture by Valentine Prax is a moment of joy.

What a contrast with the art of Chériane, characterized by gravity and deep sensibility. Her pictures, in which the scale of browns dominates, recall the work of men by the strength of the brush stroke, by the exactitude of the tones, by the absence of small, mediocre details. And yet all this does not exclude femininity. The expressive portraits, a few sober landscapes, a cage surrounded by fruit and flowers, beautiful, warm-toned still-lifes, with fruit and birds, are her domain, and in that domain she expresses her true nature. The touch is decided, free, perfectly assured. Chériane does not seek to please by superficialities; her temperament is rich enough to dispense with outside attractions. To such artifice she prefers the intensity which may be found in the least of her pictures—the rich harmonies which are like a song in an autumn landscape, the warm tonalities where all the reds harmonize, the deep serenity and the gracious aroma of ripening fruit.

Marc Vaux, Paris — Still-Life With Bird Cage, by Chériane, Shown at the Petit Palais, Paris

American Water Colors Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The present state of water color painting in the United States may be estimated at the seventieth annual show of the American Water Color Society at the Fine Arts Building. One of the largest representative displays, it is made up of some 350 water colors, the work of artists painting in many parts of the country. That the medium is very much alive today, generally approved by artists and supported by the unabated interest of collectors and picture lovers generally, may be inferred from the showing.

That the show itself is not extremely popular, that it does not attract crowds, and is not a subject for keen discussion, much less for controversy, are other facts the display brings out. This can be explained best, perhaps, by the fact that the society, whose jury determines the pictures shown, stands for the traditionally defined criteria for excellence in water color painting, an attitude which fixes the show's limitations while it also establishes it on a high level of technical excellence. The unexpected does not often happen. There is no special stimulus from experimentalism to be felt, of the kind, for instance, that dominates the more progressive shows.

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The typical American expression for water color remains now, as for some years past, a free and spontaneous exercise in the fluid manipulation of color. Indeed, at the Fine Arts Building, most of the works support the idea that breadth and fluidity and richness of color are the first essentials to their success. The more adroit, the more space-filling the composition, the more fully it meets the accepted requirements. Yet the annual proves a spirited affair. Standardized though it is, it is not dull.

To single out instances of clever and skillful painting is to catalogue a long list of names—of artists such as Paul Gill, John Whorf, Kenneth G. How, Chauncey F. Ryder, A. Lassell Ripley and Sherman Raveson, whose "They're Off" is a spirited racing picture. Also La Foree Bailey, J. Floyd Clymer, Eliot O'Hara and Stanley Woodward. There are excellent sea pictures shown, in which the nationals usually abound, many of the painters taking inpsiration for them from the New England coast. Of regional interest also are several fine water colors by Millard Sheets of California, whose "Balboa Evening," a pacific harbor scene, is impressive, and Paul Sample's "Montana in November," showing how in American research a personal approach is often superior to the material painted.

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Most exceptional this year is the invitation showing of 60 water colors by the Royal Scottish Society of Painters in Water Colors—a salutary gesture on the part of the sponsoring group, adding materially to the show's attractions. If the Scottish contingent carries one further back on the track of tradition, it also gives a good illustration of the thoroughness and care with which British water colorists, from Bonington, Prout and Girtin to the present time, have endowed their work. Their painting is more serene, more sedately pictorial, for the most part, than the American, which is all fireworks by comparison. In few instances, however, such as in the still-life, "Green and Pink," by Somerville Shanks, the Scotsmen have their fling at virtuosity, and prove shining examples in the luminous handling of pure color.

The invited Scottish painters may be seen grouped in the right wing of the Center Gallery. The center of the Vanderbilt Gallery, a place generally reserved for exhibits specially admired by the hanging committee, or otherwise worthy of honor, is filled by the works of George Pearse Ennis, a prominent specialist in water color and late president of the society. Mr. Ennis was a highly competent painter, whose coastal scenes of New England and Nova Scotia were frequently shown and admired.

A showing of Mr. Ennis's work, opened coincidently with the water color exhibition, appears at the Grand Central Galleries. The memorial group there arranged represents his work in full, including oil paintings and water colors. Oils proved less amenable to him than water color, though examples of them reveal his power in the handling of rocks and sea, and in the stalwart definition of the fishermen who worked the boats he painted. These were his favorite subjects, though recently he had added a series of Florida water colors to his record. Altogether they form an interesting, virile group, and compose a striking tribute to the painter.

On the subject of water colors, the journey from the Fine Arts Building and contemporary practice back to Cézanne times seems now much further than it did a few years ago, when emulation of the French master was more commonly indulged by Americans than today. Actually the transition may be accomplished with physical ease, through a brief walk along Fifty-seventh street to the Valentine Gallery. The 25 Cézanne water colors displayed there, along with an equal number of Renoir drawings, afford an attractive show. Impressions such as these, of mountains, trees, peaceful valleys and fruit, are among his most sensitive works. They are also becoming increasingly rare. The Renoirs vary in quality, including a lovely pair of children's heads, "Jeunes Filles," in a finished decorative composition, and a distinguished large nude, in Renoir's familiar red crayon. But Cézanne's charm, in his airy, delicate water coors, is more alluring.

J. C. B.

The Circle

By W. H. Haddon Squire

LONDON — The British Music Drama Opera Company recently finished a short season at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Perhaps the clue to its rather odd appellation may be found in the professed aim of forming "a permanent opera company of British artists, presenting operas native to the singers and staging productions that enhance the dramatic as well as the musical value of the works chosen for production." The artistic direction was in the hands of Albert Coates and Vladimir Rosing.

Much has been written lately on the subject of English opera—its possibility, its impossibility, the unalterable fact that we do not want it, the vast difference between English opera and opera in English, the theory that grand opera is too grand for us, and so on. As somebody pointed out, we have been worrying the question since "The Siege of Rhodes" (1656). And in 1732 we find Aaron Hill writing on the subject to Handel. Poet and dramatist, Hill was also one of our ever-recurring "national opera" optimists and, more than 200 years later, his views are still up to date. Actually, the position of English opera now is much as it was in the beginning. Its protagonists seem forever coming out by that same door wherein they went. Do they always realize that in every effort they are carrying on their backs the invisible burden of nearly 300 years?

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Apart from "Boris Godounoff," "Butterfly," "Pagliacci" and Moussorgsky's "The Fair of Sorochinsk" in English, with new scenery and "modern effects," the new company produced two English operas for the first time; "Pickwick," by Albert Coates, and "Julia," a light opera, by Roger Quilter. Neither of these pleasant works is likely to deepen the fitful course of English opera.

Musically Mr. Coates's Pickwick—like the composer—seems to have traveled a lot and heard much. Indeed this most English of characters and his companions occasionally astonished us by affecting a slight Russian accent. And the great man, "who has traced to their source the mighty ponds of Hampstead, and agitated the scientific world with his Theory of Tittlebats," was certainly an admirer of Richard Strauss and if Strauss had yet to be born—well, it can't be helped. There were also prophetic echoes of Puccini and other composers to come. But this only shows that, unknown to his friends and admirers, Pickwick had made a profound study not only of tittlebats but of the art of music. Here, no doubt, is the reason why the famous cricket match at Muggleton is described by a fugue. For some of us, no fugue ever written has descended to the dullness of a cricket match. This Pickwickian fugue, however, is anything but dull and proves, once and for all, that cricket matches should be heard and not seen.

It must be extraordinarily difficult for a conductor—and Mr. Coates is a very fine one—who is naturally saturated with other men's music, to be one composer instead of several. His score is very able, vital and effective, and supplies much good musical entertainment.

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Roger Quilter's "Julia" takes us back musically to the ballad concert period. But it would be unjust to dismiss a very light, charming work, as an adjacent listener did, as "just a ballad concert with scenery and costumes!" Why do high-brows so often judge all music from one level? Most of us would give much to have written so fine a thing of its kind as the same composer's "Crimson Petal." "Julia" has dozens of attractive tunes, the best of which is ingeniously "plugged" in the prevailing fashion. It is prettily staged and includes a bedroom scene and a black page à la "Rosenkavalier." In a frame less heavy than that of Covent Garden it should draw a big public. The performance was handicapped by poor singing. For the most part, we had about a dozen of the characters in search not of an author but of a voice. And somebody ought to enliven the dialogue with a bright line or two—they need not be so very bright for light opera.

A slightly depressed historian has reminded us that, so far, we cannot point "to one British opera in the regular repertory of one Continental Opera House—which is distressing!" In the words of Byron, "Of all sad tales 't is the saddest—and more sad, because it makes us smile." Why? Because in the year 2236—if the lacuna persists—there will probably still be those who fervently believe that we English are really an opera-loving people and those who, with equal enthusiasm, believe that we are not.

'Blind Justice' in Irish Garb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Under the title of "Blind Man's Buff," Denis Johnston has adapted to an Irish locale Ernst Toller's play, "Blind Justice." The piece was produced at the Abbey.

The original author set out to suggest that gross miscarriages of justice are possible when personal considerations influence prosecutors. Dr. Chavasse, brought to trial on a murder charge, takes the stand on his own behalf and hurls invective against a former servant. This outburst enables the state to introduce evidence of motive and the doctor is found guilty of murder. Eventually, the innocence of the convicted man is established through the instrumentality of an old friend.

There is sufficient plot to make a continuous story but what is more important and more interesting is the manner in which the wheels of justice are set in motion and kept going until the verdict is rendered and sentence passed. Denis Johnston is a member of the Irish Bar and his familiarity with legal and court procedure enabled him to illustrate how trials are conducted and how deviation from the rules may lead to disaster.

It is evident that Ernst Toller wrote his play in a mood of bitter criticism of legal practice in continental countries. Denis Johnston, however, by his adaptation, presents the thesis under conditions of procedure which are the vogue in English-speaking countries. Free of prejudice, he tells his story in a way that is not only good theater but is full of interest for the layman who does not understand legal methods or takes them for granted. Over and above these considerations, "Blind Man's Buff" is entertainment of the best kind.

Of the fine Abbey cast engaged, first honors must go to Fred Johnson, as the State Solicitor, and to P. J. McCormick, who gives one of those character studies of Irish types which he plays so convincingly and with evident delight.

Hugh Hunt, as usual, did his work as producer with the skill which we now take for granted, and Miss Tanya Moissevitch designed the settings. I do not, however, quite agree with her method of making some of the scenes after the fashion of inserts. Incidentally, the dimensions of the State Solicitor's office suggested a prison cell rather than the sanctum of an official.

J. J. HAYES

The Cleveland Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Artur Rodzinski opened the New Year with the presentation of one of the greatest choral works of the nineteenth century, the Manzoni Requiem by Verdi, never before given with full orchestra in Cleveland. Four soloists were engaged who had sung previously in the operatic performances of the orchestra: Rose Trentone, Rose Bampton, Mario Chamlee and Chase Boromo. An enlarged orchestra and the Philharmonic chorus led by Boris Goldowski participated. Mr. Rodzinski's interpretation, for all its vivid contrasts, never lost its noble and poignant expression.

The symphony concerts reached the halfway mark of the season in the pair of concerts of Jan. 7 and 9. The soloist was Gregor Piatigorsky, his vehicle the Schumann Concerto for violoncello. The glorious tone of his celebrated "Montagnana" instrument (whose date is 1739) drew an ovation.

Opening this program Dr. Rodzinski introduced to Cleveland a new work by another Russian—Nikolas Nabokoff's first symphonic suite, "La Vie de Polichinelle." Mr. Nabokoff, who is now at the head of the music department at Wells College, has composed many numbers for the Diaghileff Ballet.

1936 in the London Theater

By Harold Hobson

LONDON—The rising tide of prosperity in Great Britain during the last year has not left the theater unaffected. In 1933, it is estimated, some 8000 free tickets were given away every week in London theaters; on occasion today even dramatic critics have difficulty in getting in without paying.

But, though now nearly all the seats occupied at any performance are paid for, they are not always paid for at the full price. During the past year what is known as the "Privilege Ticket" system has attained vast proportions. For two shillings and sixpence a year any one may join this organization. In return, for certain shows at the beginning of their run, and for most at the end, two tickets are given for the price of one. Some publicists argue theoretically that this system spells financial ruin for the drama, but the flashing lights of Shaftesbury avenue and the Strand, where practically every theater is almost continuously occupied, seem to refute the suggestion.

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It would be pleasant to believe that the financial renaissance of the theater in London is the result of an artistic renaissance. This belief, however, cannot be maintained. The only argument that could be advanced in its support would be the long run of Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral." The success that has attended this play has been a gratifying surprise. On the face of it, practically everything about it should have spelt failure: it has no scenery; it is in verse; it is classical and severe in form; it deals with a serious theme in a serious way; it has no famous players in its cast, and the name of its author is synonymous with intellectual profundity.

Yet it ran for many scores of performances at the Mercury. True, the Mercury is a small theater off the beaten track, apt to appeal to cliques and coteries outside the normal theater-going public When it moved to the Duchess in the center of London, it was doubted whether, brought into open competition with the commercial theater, it would stand much chance. But it has now been at the Duchess for several months, and still draws large houses. "Murder in the Cathedral" makes it clear that plays in London do not fail because they are "too good" for the public. They fail because they are not good enough.

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The two most prosperous pieces in London do not belong to the same category of literary merit as Mr. Eliot's play. Both Mr. St. John Ervine's light comedy, "Anthony and Anna," and Miss Dodie Smith's amusing picture of suburbia, "Call It a Day," have now run for more than 12 months.

Still on the lighter side of entertainment is Mr. James Bridie's "Storm in a Teacup." A hugely amusing play, it has met with great popularity, though personally I felt that the music hall farce of the last act did not well accord with the genuine comedy of the opening scenes. An even lighter entertainment that Mr. Bridie's play is Mr. Stanley Lupino's new musical comedy, "Over She Goes." This, too, is excellent of its kind, and Mr. Lupino's confidences with the audience are irresistible in the best traditions of English comic acting. Mr. Leslie Henson, in "Swing Along," at the Gaiety, is also in tremendous farcical form, beautifully assisted by that lethargically rotund comedian, Mr. Fred Emney, and the exquisite dancing of Miss Louise Browne. The tone of "This'll Make You Whistle" is not so inoffensive as that of these two shows, but it has in it much humor, and Mr. Jack Buchanan's dancing is as lithe and graceful as ever.

In the way of thrillers, Mr. Barry Lyndon's "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse," at the Haymarket, and Mr. Frank Vosper's adaptation of Miss Agatha Christie's "Love From a Stranger" had certain distinct merits, "Dr. Clitterhouse" in especial being very finely acted, with Mr. Ralph Richardson at the head of the cast. But the most remarkable performance of the year is probably Miss Madge Titheradge's thwarted and repressed governess in "Mademoiselle"—a moving and even rather terrifying piece of acting.

A Labor Play From the Guild

By Arthur Pollock

NEW YORK—For a number of years now, small but active groups have been producing plays of definite social significance in New York and, though they rarely gain more than the most modest sort of success, they have attracted theatergoers and made them conscious of many problems of which the purely commercial theater is willing to leave them in ignorance.

Clifford Odets is the best of the playwrights these earnest groups have brought to light and Sidney Kingsley the most efficient, theatrically. It is still true that plays written purely for propaganda purposes lead lives short and none too happy, but there have been so many of them now that the simple theater piece, concocted obviously with no other object in mind than to entertain, seems now a little empty. And when so adept an entertainer as Noel Coward comes along to divert us once more with his clever stunts he has an air actually old-fashioned.

It is the Group Theater that has been most skillful in its presentation of these plays that have something to say about the way of the world and the misfortunes of the smallest of the people in it. It may be remembered that the Group Theater sprang from the Theater Guild, began life by presenting plays the Guild had owned and for one reason ar another decided to leave unproduced. It was the progressive arm of the Guild, and no thought had to be given to pleasing the Guild's long list of subscribers.

Remember that the Theater Guild itself began as a progressive organization, presenting the kind of plays the professional producers of its early days considered hopeless from a commercial point of view. But since the Group went on more boldly on its own, inspiring other such groups of the ardent and diligent, the Theater Guild has come to seem by comparison a trifle smug and lacking in daring. It has been willing to leave the pioneering to others while it went its way along the middle of the road. This season it has even been content with trifles without force, meaning or quality. Its first duty, as its directors appear to see it, is to continue being successful—the old attitude of the commercial producer.

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But now for its third production of the season, one not originally planned by it, the organization has combined with Sidney Harmon to produce one of the plays on his list, an earnest drama about the poor called "But for the Grace of God," the kind of play the Theater Union or the Group might do. Its purpose obviously is to make the world a happier place for the poor and downtrodden. But the Guild has chosen badly, for this quiet little drama by Leopold Atlas is not a good play at all. One wonders if the Guild is at last trying to catch up with the times, trying a bit hurriedly, so hurriedly that it sarcifices judgment to speed.

If "But for the Grace of God" is not a play well constructed, richly imagined, it is nevertheless a better thing than it appears to be on the stage of the Guild Theater. In its haste the Guild has done very badly by it, permitting it to emerge on the stage as a spiritless, loose and inefficiently directed drama. Add to this the fact that for all its sincerity, its longing to be of service in the progress of civilization, it has very little to say that has not been more illuminatingly said before.

True, it throws some light on the plight of the poor children of the country who, employed at child's wages, do the work of men and constitute the sole support of the adults they themselves perforce throw out of employment. We see their elders striving honestly to get along, their spirits, their characters disintegrating with the shame caused by the fact that they live by the labor of their children. It is a pitiful story, a tragic situation. But it is presented in a manner so listless that it holds the interest only slightly, is never in the least stirring.

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And young Mr. Atlas has taken as the thread of his story the old plot in which the poor boy, honest, straightforward, eager to lead the good life, impervious to the urgings of his fellows, the temptations of his lot, the excuse of environment, finally, desperate, gives in to temptation and steals to get money to take care of his parents and his brother. That is a pretty old tale to bear repeating now.

It is to be feared that the Theater Guild, in its effort to give its subscribers a little more substantial food for thought than it has been providing of late, can succeed only in boring them.

The other recent plays come to New York stages are essentially trivial. In "A House in the Country" the hope is to combine the appeals of the crook play and "Tobacco Road;" "Behind Red Lights," for all its pretense of realism, is an anachronistic repetition of the old sentimental-theatrical treatment of the subject of prostitution, and "Howdy Stranger" endeavors feebly to get fun simultaneously out of the dude ranch and the radio.

Vanderbilt Theater—**A House in the Country**, by Melvin Levy, presented by Murray Queen; staged by Melville Burke. Jan. 11, 1937.

Guild Theater—**But for the Grace of God**, by Leopold Atlas, presented by the Theater Guild and Sidney Harmon; staged by Benno Schneider. Jan. 12, 1937.

Mansfield Theater—**Behind Red Lights**, by Samuel Shipman and Beth Brown, presented by Jack Curtis; staged by A. H. Van Buren. Jan. 13, 1937.

Longacre Theater—**Howdy Stranger**, by Robert Sloane and Louis Pelletier Jr., presented by Thedore J. Hammerstein and Denis Du For. Jan. 14, 1937.

Stravinsky Takes Over

By Pitts Sanborn

NEW YORK—John Barbirolli completed his first season with the Philharmonic Symphony Society at the matinée of Jan. 10 (he is to return next autumn as the society's regular all-season conductor), and Igor Stravinsky succeeded him as guest composer-conductor for two weeks. The eminent Russian musician directed the first of his concerts on the evening of Jan. 14, offering a program that comprised compositions by Weber, Mozart and himself. The soloist was the young American pianist, Beveridge Webster. Carnegie Hall was crowded for the event.

Mr. Stravinsky's admiration for Weber is well known, or one might suspect some other motive in his unearthing and placing on his program a forgotten overture and march taken from incidental music that the young Weber wrote for Schiller's "Turandot," a play derived from another play by Carlo Gozzi, which also inspired Puccini's last opera. About all that can be said for this Weber exhibit is admission of mild interest in the fact that it makes use of a tune said to be authentically Chinese which the composer found in Rousseau's Dictionary of Music.

The Weber was introductory. After it came a Piano Concerto by Mozart in G major (K. 453) that is seldom played. Why, it would be hard to say, for certain modulations in the first movement, the exquisite Andante, and the remarkable variations of the Finale all are cogent reasons against neglect. A more mechanical, uninspired and uninspiring performance of the piano part than Mr. Webster's could scarcely be imagined.

The remainder of the concert was devoted to Mr. Stravinsky's own compositions — "Fireworks," the Capriccio for Piano and Orchestra and the suite from "Pétrouchka." The unfamiliar one of the three was the Capriccio, though it had been played here before. It is an engrossing work, a marvel of adroit orchestration, intriguing in its use of melodic material that even suggests such un-Stravinskyan composers as Chopin and Liszt. But the aim of the piece—except just to be music—is not so clear. One suspects a parodistic purpose in some of the uses to which melody is turned. Here Mr. Webster's playing was altogether admirable.

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On the previous evening, Carnegie Hall was the scene of an eminently worth-while concert by the Schola Cantorum. Hugh Ross, the conductor, led the first performance in America of excerpts from a Vespers service composed by Claudio Monteverdi in 1610 and the first performance in North America of Malipiero's latest opera, "Giulio Cesare" ("after" Shakespeare) which had its world première only last February at Genoa. Between the "first times" Mr. Ross recalled the greatness of the octogenarian Verdi by conducting his "Te Deum."

So magnificent were the Monteverdi excerpts that one could not help hoping that some day Mr. Ross would see fit to set the work from which they were taken before us in its entirety. But Malipiero's opera, at least in the concert hall and as trimmed down for such presentation, seemed hopelessly dry and ineffective. To be sure, one is duly interested to learn that the Italian modernist has harked back to Monteverdi, no less, to freshen at the source, as it were, the lyric drama of his native land. But of what profit intentions and procedure if the results are merely bleak and barren? In the performance of these works Mr. Ross had at his disposal, besides his own excellent chorus, an orchestra from the Philharmonic-Symphony and an imposing array of soloists.

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At the Metropolitan Opera House so exceptionally good a "Lohengrin" was offered on the evening of Jan. 11 that it calls for special mention. The conductor was Maurice de Abravanel, the season's new batonist, and much of the effectiveness was unquestionably due to his sympathy with the score and the vitality and likewise the tonal beauty which he obtained from the orchestra.

There were also praiseworthy elements in the cast. Mme. Flagstad sang Elsa's music with appropriate expression and often with tonal loveliness. Miss Marjorie Lawrence provided a peculiarly vivid and engrossing Ortrud. Vocally Mr. Melchoir's Lohengrin was a splendid achievement. The King Henry of Ludwig Hofmann was superbly pictorial. Julius Huehn, if not quite a match for his associates, at any rate surpassed expectations as Telramund, especially in Act I, where his vocal quality and his enunciation were both in his favor.

Guatemalan Textiles

By Charles Fabens Kelley

CHICAGO — An exhibition unusual both in presentation and in content is on view at the Art Institute, to remain until Jan. 24. It consists of Guatemalan costumes and textiles which are virtually unknown to those who have not journeyed to that little visited Central American republic. It was formed by Miss Florence Dibell Bartlett, a benefactor of the Art Institute on many occasions, who met a discriminating collector on a recent trip to Guatemala and returned with the cream of the collector's possessions. Many of the items are very rare and some probably unique.

The exhibition is full of color. Conspicuous is a wide variety of reds, many of them very strong, but used in such subtle proportions and balance as to give the effect of the plumage of gorgeous birds. Although there are several table and wall cases filled with unusual designs, many of the costumes are displayed on conventionalized figures with stylized heads carved in dark wood. The scheme was designed by Count René d' Harnoncourt, and the heads carved by Miss Marion Tufts, a former traveling fellow of the School of the Art Institute, and now on its faculty.

The forms of the costumes are very simple for both men and women, though the men have a few more articles of ordinary dress. The variety appears in the textile patterns, which are extremely varied in both color and motif. Wild animals, birds and human beings are used, as well as geometrical patterns and borders.

It is astonishing what elaborate results have been achieved from looms of the simplest type. Silk, cotton and wool are used, and embroidery and decorative fringes serve to enhance the woven patterns.

When the Guatemalan Indians come down from their secluded mountain villages to hold their weekly markets in the larger towns they present a rainbow-like effect. The costumes, of heavy material, fall in stiff folds which at first glance might seem out of place in the tropics, but it must be remembered that their wearers live at a high altitude with rather cool temperatures and cold nights.

It is strange that people so proficient in the creation of handsome textiles should seem to have done little else in the arts of design. Their pottery is extremely crude, and they have few possessions, but there are a few carved and polished gourds shown with the textiles that have a fine sense of design and a really humorous point of view.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Reactionary Trend in the Market; Few Specialties Make Gains

Commodity and Money Markets

Stocks Generally Off on Detroit Labor Troubles

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Stocks, under the influence of labor wrangles, had little heart for a rally in today's market.

There was a mild upward flurry in the transportation division in late dealings, but it was brief and only a few of these issues held their improvement.

After a fast opening the volume dwindled. Losses among the leaders ranged from fractions to 2 points. Transfers were around 2,400,000 shares.

With automotive strikers clashing with the police at Detroit, and no break apparent in General Motors conflict, most speculative and investment forces were inclined to stand aside.

It required only moderate pressure to push back motors and steels, and the utilities, discovering troubles of their own aside from workers' problems, took the downward path. Coppers were recessionary along with aircrafts.

Tobaccos and specialties were exceptions, a number getting up as much as a point.

Shares on the offside included Chrysler, General Motors, Briggs Mfg., Electric Auto-Lite, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, North American, American Water Works, Electric Power & Light, Standard Gas, American & Foreign Power, Anaconda, Kennecott, Miami, Inspiration, Calumet & Hecla, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of California, General Electric, Johns-Manville, Mohawk Carpet, Revere Copper & Brass, American Metal, Douglas Aircraft and Boeing.

Narrow were N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific, Montgomery Ward and Sears Roebuck.

Gains were shown by Liggett & Myers "B," American Tobacco "B," Lorillard, Gillette, Crown Zellerbach, Continental-Diamond Fibre, Delaware & Hudson and Gulf States Steel.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market lacked spirit today as corporate loans drifted a little lower. Losses of fractions to around a point fell to American & Foreign Powers 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, North Western 4¾s, International Hydroelectric 6s, Loew's 3½, New York Central 5s, Pure Oil 4¼s with warrants, and Studebaker convertible 6s.

Around mid-day the U. S. Government division was uneven. Small gains in Treasury 2⅞s and 4s contrasted with limited declines in the 3⅜s of 1947 and the 3¾s of 1945.

Foreigns were inactive. Cuban 5½s and Buenos Aires 4½-3⅜s netted about a point. Peru 6s and Argentine 6s were a trifle lower.

Investment circles said interest in the bond market was lagging, owing both to the apparent impasse in the motor strike and division of opinion on the future of interest rates.

In some quarters lower prices for various rail liens were explained partly in terms of proposals for a 15 per cent wage increase by representatives of the conductors and engineers brotherhoods. Such an increase, it was pointed out, would effect 300,000 railroad men and would add heavily to operating costs.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Metal issues were exceptionally weak today, following the decline in prices in the metal exchange. The closing was mixed, shipping and diamond shares selling at higher prices and European and Brazilian bonds also advancing. Tobacco, silk, oils and mining issues sold lower and trans-Atlantic securities were somewhat easier. The gilt-edged divisions remained steady.

Paris: Prices moved irregularly in the Bourse, with international issues holding firm. Rentes closed with net losses of 50 to 60 centimes, Bank of France dropped 230 francs and Royal Dutch finished 65 francs down. Suez Canal shares moved higher and gained 215 francs.

Liverpool: Cotton futures trading lack fresh incentive, outside liquidation and hedging encountered local support. The market closed 1 point higher to 1 lower.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		Jan. 19, 1937 High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Am Pneumat				
8.00	Bos & Albany	144¾	144½	144¾	144½
2.00b	Bos Elevated	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
..	Bos Her-Trav	29¾	29½	29¾	29¾
..	Bos & Me M pr pf	40	39½	39½	40
..	Bos & Me A pf	12	12	12	14
..	Bos & Me D pf	18¼	18¼	18¼	17
..	Bos & Me st pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
..	Bos & Me st A pf	16¾	15	15	17¼
..	Bos & Me st B pf	19	19	19	17
..	Bos & Me st C pf	17	16	16	16
..	Bos & Me st D pf	26½	26½	26½	22
.84	Bos Pers Prop	17	17	17	17
..	Brown Durrell	5½	5	5½	5½
..	Copper Range	14	14	14	12
..	East Gas & Fuel	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
6.00	East Gas & F pf	10¼	10	10	9
..	East Mass pf	69	69	69	67½
9.00	Eastern SS	49½	49½	49½	51
..	Edison Elec	11	10½	11	11
1.00b	Employer's Group	33½	33½	33½	33¾
2.50a	First Nat Stores	49¾	49¾	49¾	50
.65a	General Capital	45	45	45	45½
..	Isle Royale	5	5	5	5
.60	Loew's Boston	19	19	19	18½
..	Mass Util Assoc	3½	3½	3½	3½
..	Narr Rac A	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
9.00	N E Tel & Tel	134¼	133	133½	133
..	North Butte	1¼	.90c	1	1¼
..	Quincy Min	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
.40	Shawmut Assoc	8¾	8½	8¾	8¾
..	Suburb Elec	2½	2	2	2
4.00b	Torrington	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
1.00	Un Twist Drill	27½	27	27	28
..	Unit Gas	12½	12½	12½	13
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	64¾	64¼	64¾	64¾
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43¾	43¾	43¾	43½
..	Utah Apex	4	4	4	4
..	Utah M & T	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
..	Venes-Mex	7½	7½	7½	7½
..	Warren Bros	9	9	9	9
..		11½	11½	11½	11½

a—Paid in 1936, no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May	1.32	1.32½	1.30¾	1.30¾	—.02⅛
July	1.14⅜	1.15⅛	1.13⅜	1.13⅜	—.02⅛
Septemb'r	1.11¼	1.11⅝	1.09⅝	1.09⅝	—.02⅛
	Corn				
May	1.12¼	1.12¼	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	—.01⅛
July	1.07¼	1.07½	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	—.01⅛
Septemb'r	1.03	1.03¼	1.01⅛	1.01⅛	—.01⅛
	Oats				
May	.53⅜	.53⅝	.52⅞	.53	—.01
July	.46	.47	.46	.46	—.01
Septemb'r	.44⅛	.44¾	.42¾	.42¾	—.01⅜
	Rye				
May	1.09¼	1.10⅛	1.08¼	1.09¼	—.01⅛
July	1.01⅜	1.01⅜	1.00⅛	1.00⅛	—.01⅛
September	.93	.93⅜	.92⅛	.92⅛	—.01⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				
		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
May		1.23⅜	1.21⅛	1.23⅛	—.01⅜
July		1.20	1.17⅛	1.18⅜	—.02
October		1.10	1.08	1.08⅝	—.01⅜

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11936 High	Range Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 19	Last Jan. 18
74½	59	Acme Steel (4)	65½	65½	65½	66⅝
18⅝	9½	Adams Express (.20b)	18¼	18	18⅛	18¼
38¾	17½	Adams Millis (1¾b)	27	27	27	27
21½	1⅞	Advance Rumely	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
86½	58	Air Reduction (1½)	77	76¼	77	77½
6⅛	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17½	12	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	15	14½	15	14¾
61½	23½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
39⅝	26⅞	Allegheny pf ww xxx (8)	47	46	46	47
248	187	Allegheny Steel (1.40)	37½	37	37	37⅜
34	23	Allied Chem (6)	234½	234	234½	236
20½	6¾	Allied Mills (½b)	32	31½	31½	32½
90	69	Allied Stores	77⅞	77¼	77½	77½
81	35⅜	Allied Stores pf (5)	40½	39⅝	40⅛	40¼
34½	19¾	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	80½	78⅝	78⅝	80½
5¾	4	Alpha Port Cem (1⅛)	34¾	34½	34½	34½
39¼	31¾	Amal Leather	67⅛	64⅝	65⅜	67⅜
125½	75	Amal Leather pf	41½	40½	40½	41
89	49	Amerada (2)	104	103	104	103½
36⅛	36	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	94½	93¼	94	92
73	73	Am Bank Note (1f)	40½	39¾	40½	40¼
73	73	Am Bank Note pf (1f)	40½	39¾	40½	40¼
70¼	40	Am Bank Note pf (3)	73	73	73	73
141	124	Am Brake S&F (2)	70¾	69½	69½	70¾
141½	110	Am Brake S&F pf (5½)	141½	141	141	
174	162¼	Am Can (4f)	116	115	115	116
60½	30	Am Can pf (7)	170¾	170¾	170¾	
100	57⅝	Am Car & Fdry	62½	61⅝	61⅝	62½
78¼	31	Am Car & F pf	93¼	93¼	93¼	
120⅜	111	Am Chain (1b)	78¼	77¾	77¾	78¼
113⅞	87⅝	Am Chain pf (5)	116	116	116	
16¼	7½	Am Chicle (4f)	104	104	104	
35⅞	70½	Am Colortype	16	15½	15½	16
32	16¼	Am Com Alcohol (½b)	27½	26⅞	26⅞	
101	89	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31½
8⅝	3½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	97	97	97	
14⅜	9¾	Am Encaustic T	9⅛	9	9	9
9¾	6½	Am European	16½	16¼	16½	17
60⅜	29¾	Am & For Pow	13⅜	12¼	12¾	12
58½	25	Am & For Pow pf	67	66	66	66½
22½	12	Am & For Pow 6	58½	56½	56½	56½
21½	13	Am & For Pw 2pf	37	35¼	36	34½
8⅝	4⅜	Am Hawaiian (1)	19	18⅞	19	19½
51⅜	37	Am Hide & L	8¼	8	8¼	8⅛
⅝	2½	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	51¼	50⅝	51¼	50½
24	16½	Am Ice	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¾
15½	9⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	23⅞	23½	22¾	23¾
48⅜	23⅛	Am International (.40b)	15⅜	15	15	15⅜
122½	66	Am Locomotive	46½	45⅜	46	46½
29⅞	21	Am Loco pf (3g)	115¼	114	114	115
15	10	Am Mach & Fdy (1f)	24	23½	23½	24
54⅞	27	Am Mach & Met (.60)	13½	12¾	13½	13⅝
87½	43	Am Metal	62	60	60⅝	62
74⅛	36⅞	Am P & L 5% pf (5)	15¼	14	14⅜	15½
27⅜	18¾	Am P&L 2l 6% pf (6)	70	69	69	70⅝
37	23¾	Am Radiator (.60f)	85½	85	85½	86
39¾	18	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	26	25½	25⅝	25⅞
48⅛	29⅜	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	34⅜	34	34⅛	34⅜
103	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	26	25¾	25⅝	26
64	20½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	43⅛	43	43	44¼
36	24½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	95⅞	95	95¼	95¾
81	35⅝	Am Stores (2)	68¾	68	68¾	67½
26⅞	20⅜	Am Sugar Ref (2)	26⅜	26	26⅜	26
190⅛	149½	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	53	53	53	53½
104	88½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	134¾	134	134¼	134½
18	8⅞	Am Tobacco B (5)	97½	96	97	96¾
27¾	19½	Am Type Fdrs (1f)	17¼	17	17	17
11½	7⅝	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	28⅜	27½	27⅝	29
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen	94½	93¼	94	92
2	2	Am Woolen pf (4b)	40½	39¾	40½	40¼
10	4½	Am Writ Pap (h)	40½	39¾	40½	40¼
3¾	3½	Am Wr P pf (h)	1½	1½	1½	1½
56	24	Am Zinc Lead&S	9¼	8¾	9	8¼
55⅜	28	Am Zinc pr pf	8	7⅞	8	8¼
89⅛	35	Anaconda Cop (1f)	50	50	50	50
26¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (2f)	54⅛	53¼	53¼	54½
111	97	Anchor Cap (.60)	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	
43	9	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	23	22½	22¾	23¼
7	3	Andes Copper	108½	108½	108½	108
50	37	A P W Paper	33	32½	32½	
110½	105¼	Archer Daniels (2f)	7	6⅞	7	7
73	45	Armour Del pf (7)	43½	43¼	43½	
62⅝	47¼	Armour Ill	109½	109½	109½	109
22⅝	8¼	Armstrong Cork (1½)	8¾	8½	8⅝	8¾
18⅜	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½)	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
22⅛	8¼	Arnold Constable (½)	60¾	60¾	60¾	60
27⅞	12⅜	Artloom Corp	14¾	14⅝	14¾	14⅝
68½	59	Asso Dry Goods	16¼	16	16¼	16¼
107	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2b)	21½	21	21	21½
49	21¼	Atchison pf (5)	31⅞	31¼	31¼	31½
35½	26⅝	Atl Coast Line (1b)	103	103	103	
30½	14	Atl Refining (1f)	48	46½	46¾	46¾
54¼	26⅝	Atlas Tack (¾b)	32⅛	31¾	31⅞	32¼
10⅛	5¾	Auburn Auto	17½	17	17	17½
46½	29½	Austin Nichols	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
7¾	4⅜	Aviation Corp Del	42	41	41	41
		—B—	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	9⅞	9½	9⅝	10
8⅞	2⅜	Baldwin Asd (h)	8¾	8¼	8¼	8¾
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio	23½	22¾	23	23¾
49½	39	Balt & Ohio pf	37⅜	36⅞	36⅞	37½
38½	21	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	41⅞
82⅜	13¼	Barber Co (¾b)	38	37	37½	37⅞
131	32¼	Barker Bros	30	28½	29⅛	30
28¼	14½	Barker Bros pf (10g	121	119½	120¾	119
22¼	16¾	Barnsdall A	31⅜	29⅞	30⅝	31⅞
28⅜	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾f)	19⅜	19½	19¼	19¼
16¼	13½	Beatrice Cream (1f)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	27
32⅜	21⅝	Belding Hem (1)	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	14¼
25¼	20	Bendix Aviation (1⅜b)	27½	27	27	27¾
77¾	45¾	Beneficial Ind Ln (.65b)	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
20	16½	Beth Steel (1½b)	76⅝	75¼	75¼	76½
135½	107½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19¾	19	19	19¾
65½	23	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	120¾	120¾	120¾	
24½	18¼	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	68	67	67	
24⅞	14½	Black & Decker (¾)	25	24¾	25	24¾
38½	18½	Blaw Knox (.80)	25⅞	24¾	25	25¼
37⅜	16⅞	Bloomingdale (1b)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¾
63⅛	41	Boeing Airplane	36	35½	35½	36⅜
100½	80⅛	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44	44	44	44⅜
32¾	25⅝	Bon Am A (4)	91	91	91	91
90¼	64	Bon Ami B (.62½a)	45	44⅜	45	44⅜
11½	6	Borden (1.60)	28	27¼	27¼	28
17⅜	11⅝	Borg Warner (4)	78½	78	78	78
1⅞	1⅛	Boston & Maine	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
18⅞	12⅜	Botany A pf (h)	23⅞	23½	23⅝	24
64⅞	43¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	19⅜	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞
50½	41	Briggs Mfg (2f)	54⅜	53	53½	55⅛
58¼	40¼	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	46½	46⅛	46½	46
106	97¾	Broklyn Man (.60)	51	51	51	51
12¼	4½	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101	101	101	100⅝
51½	33	Brooklyn Queens	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
57	44½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	36	35½	35½	36¼
65⅝	45	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	49½	49½	
22⅛	8½	Brown Shoe (3)	48	48	48	48
21⅜	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	22¾	22½	22¾	23¼
120	100	Bucyrus Erie	20¾	20¼	20½	20⅞
15⅞	9⅛	Bucyrus E pf (3¾g)	112¾	112	112	111
115½	85	Budd Mfg	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	95	95	95	
35½	23¾	Bullard (1¾b)	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	10½
59⅜	11½	Bulova Watch	45	43½	43½	45
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	55¼	54½	54½	55½
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	32¾	32½	32½	32¾
33½	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	10⅛	9⅝	10	9¾
21¾	14⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	31	31	31	32½
16⅞	7¾	Butler (.60b)	32¼	32	32¼	32½
33¼	29⅜	Butler pf (1½)	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅞
6⅝	2⅜	Butler Cop & Zinc (.05b)	29¾	29½	29½	29¾
29⅛	16½	Byers	7	6½	6¾	7
88½	54½	Byers pf	31¾	30⅛	31¾	29⅜
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	88	86	88	86
			29¾	29½	29½	30¼
		—C—				
48¾	30¼	Calif Packing (2)	44⅛	44	44	43⅜
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	3	2¾	2¾	2⅞
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla ¾b)	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛
40½	20	Campbell Wy&C (1f)	31½	30¼	30⅝	31½
30⅜	10⅜	Canada Dry	33¼	32¾	32¾	33⅛
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	31½	30¼	30⅝	31⅜
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	15¾	15¼	15¼	15⅝
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (1b)	61¼	61⅛	61⅛	61
93¼	91	Caro C&O st (5)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅛
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.30)	105	105	105	106
186	92½	Case Thresh (4)	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7¾
91	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	163	161½	161½	162½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (1½b)	95½	94⅜	94⅜	96⅛
106	89	Celanese pf (7)	29½	28¼	29½	28¾
39⅞	19	Celotex Co	108½	108½	108½	
86	54	Celotex Co pf (5)	39¾	38½	38½	39⅝
37½	25⅜	Central Aguirre	81¾	81	81¾	80¾
9⅛	6⅜	Central Foundry	36½	36¼	36¼	36⅝
27	15	Central RR of NJ	12	11	12	11⅛
23½	23½	Cen Violeta Sugar	41	40¼	40¼	40¾
12	6⅛	Century Ribbon (.10a)	22	21½	21½	22⅛
74	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	11¼	10⅝	11	10⅝
19¼	8¼	Certain-Teed	69⅜	68¼	68½	69½
37⅞	17	Certain-Teed pf (6)	17	16½	16⅝	16⅞
38½	19	Champion P & P (1)	69¾	69¼	69½	69½
111	101	Champion P pf (6)	50¾	47½	49¼	49
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	110½	110½	110½	109¾
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	88½	88	88	87½
37¼	17	Chi & E Ill (h)	62½	61½	66⅝	67¾
25⅞	11¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	27⅜	3½	3½	3½
32⅜	14	Chi Gt West (h)	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
16¾	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
33⅞	25⅜	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	15¼	14¼	14¾	14⅞
24⅞	14¼	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	9¼	9¼	9¼	
47⅞	21⅝	Chi Mil & St P (h)	31¾	31½	31½	31½
5⅞	2½	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
12⅝	6¾	Chi & N Western (h)	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½
74	47¾	Chi & N west pf (h)	4¼	4	4	4
19¼	8¼	Chi Pneu Tool	14	13½	13¾	13½
17⅛	11½	Chi Pneu T pf (3½g)	20½	20¼	20¾	20⅝
34½	18¾	Chi R I & P (h)	66⅜	65¾	66	65¾
24⅞	14½	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	3	1⅞	2⅛	2⅛
38⅜	18½	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
37⅜	16⅞	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
14¾	7	Childs Company	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
51	25	Chile Copper (1)	26½	26¼	26½	27½
138¾	85½	Chrysler (12b)	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝
21	18¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	46¾	46¾	46¾	
89¾	72⅝	City I&F pf (6½)	121¼	119¾	120¾	121¾
13½	4¾	City Stores	85⅝	85	85½	86
46⅛	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	9⅞	9¾	9¾	9⅞
111⅜	107¼	leve El ipf (4½)	36¾	36½	36½	36⅝
47½	32	Cleve Graph Br (2)	110⅜	109¾	110⅜	109½
129	124	Cluett Phdy pf (7)	38¾	38¾	38¾	
58	55¾	Cora Cola A (3)	127⅞	127⅜	127⅞	
31½	13	Colgate-Palm-P (1½f)	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞	
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	20½	20	20	20½
38⅝	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	103½	103½	103½	103¼
116½	107¼	Collins & A pf (7)	58	58	58	59
48	28¼	Colo Fuel & Iron	111⅝	111½	111½	
36½	19	Colo & Southern	46½	45¾	46¼	46½
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	23½	23	23	
103	80¾	*Colum G pf B (5)	99⅜	18⅝	18⅝	19¼
45⅛	21	Columbia Pic vte (1f)	99	98¾	99	101
51½	39⅛	Colum P pf (3¾g)	37½	36	37½	36¾
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4f)	45½	45½	45⅝	45
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4f)	120	119	120	119
91⅜	58	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	68	67	67¼	68
24⅝	14½	Comm Solvents (.60f)	78	74¾	75	76¼
5½	2¼	Comwith & So	19½	19	19½	19½
82	59½	Comwith & Sf pf (3)	4	3¾	3¾	4⅜
15½	7	Conde Nast Pub	72½	72	72	75
44⅛	30⅜	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14
19⅜	9	Consol Cigar	39½	38½	39	39½
95	72¼	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	9¼	9	17⅜	17⅞
9¼	2	Consol Coal vte	90½	90¼	90¼	92
37½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vte	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
48⅜	27¼	Consol Film (.60)	36⅝	35½	36	36
20½	13¼	Consol Film I pf (2g)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
109	102	Consol Ed NY (2f)	17½	17½	17⅝	17⅝
9⅝	3⅞	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	46⅝	45⅝	46¼	46⅜
107	100	Consol Laundries	106¾	106¼	106¾	106¾
12⅞	8½	Consol Oil (.80)	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
18⅞	1⅝	Consol Rys Cu pf	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	16½
26	15¼	Consol Textile (h)	9¼	9	9	9¼
35⅝	10⅝	Container n (1f)	1¼	1	1	1
6	1⅝	Cont Baking A	36	35½	35½	36
109	67½	Cont Baking B	38	35	35¼	36½
87½	63¼	Cont Baking pf (8)	5	4⅝	4⅝	5
24⅝	17½	Cont Can (3f)	104½	104	104	104½
44	25⅞	Cont Diam Fibre (2)	67½	66½	67	67¾
46	23½	Cont Insurance (1.60f)	25¾	24½	25	24
44⅞	28	Cont Motors	43¼	41¾	41½	42⅛
46	25	Cont Oil (1¼b)	3¼	3	3	3¼
69⅛	55⅛	Cont Steel (1)	44	43¼	44	44
67⅜	61¼	Corn Exchange (2)	39⅜	38⅝	39⅛	39⅜
73	4	Corn Products (3f)	70¾	69½	70	69¾
		Coty	70¾	70¼	70¾	70¾
			6⅝	6½	6½	6⅝
		—D—				
19⅞	7⅝	Davega St (.30f)	8½	7¾	8	8
108¾	52	Deere & Co	24	23½	23½	24¾
32⅜	27	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	70	69	69	69½
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	30¼
23⅞	14⅞	Del Lack & W	83½	49	52¼	49⅝
9⅝	4⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	20¾	19¼	19	18⅝
153	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
21⅜	13	Detroit Mack pf	145½	145½	145½	145
63	42	Devoe & Raf A (3f)	23	23	23	
40½	30½	Diamond Match (1½f)	66¾	66¾	66¾	67
43	37½	Diamond M pf (1½f)	31½	31½	31½	31½
25	19	Dixie Vortex (1½)	40	40	40	
40½	40	Dixie Vortex A (2½)	23¼	23¼	23	23½
34¾	18¾	Distillers Cp Seag	34½	33¾	34½	34½
61¼	41½	Dome Mines (2f)	26¾	26	26¾	26¾
82¼	50⅝	Douglas A	49½	49

Business and Industry

Pent-Up Needs Inducing Tremendous Capital Expenditures

Commerce and Finance

Roumania's Oil Output Declines Sharply in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST—The second half of 1936 saw a sudden fall in production of Roumanian petroleum, which for many years has been one of the chief sources of the country's income. The producers say the state is strangling the goose that lays the golden egg.

In June, 1935, the daily output was 25,405 tons, which was a high point; in November it was 22,000, which was below the average of the last three years. It is significant that while Roumanian production was going down, world production was going up. In 1935 Roumania furnished 3.7 per cent of the world production, in the first half of 1936, 3.6 per cent, and in November 3.3 per cent.

Mr. C. Osicheano, one of the leading Roumanian oil magnates, says that there are three chief reasons for this, all due to the attitude of the state toward the oil industry.

First, he claims, taxes have become excessive. In 1929, 28 per cent of the price of benzine in Roumania went for taxes. This has now grown to 84 per cent.

Transportation costs he calls excessive. It costs more to send oil from Roumania's oil fields to its chief harbor, Constantsa, than from London to Constantsa. The reason for this is said to be that the one pipe line is insufficient and railroad rates are high. It is claimed that in consideration of the needs of the state railroads, no Roumanian government permits the building of a new pipe line.

Thirdly, according to Mr. Osicheano, the Government's export policy as far as oil is concerned is a handicap. The stream of oil flowing out of the country, he says, is dammed by too many regulations and toll stations.

A new law is being considered, which may remove some of these obstacles.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Feb. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Feb. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Feb. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Feb. 15

Hundreds of Millions Going Into Improvements in 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Many millions of dollars of new business have come into sight for industry on the movement to improve plant equipment.

The United States Steel Corporation's announcement of a $60,000,000 program of new construction and modernization in the Pittsburgh district caps other recently disclosed spending plans in the Birmingham, Cleveland, Chicago, Baltimore and other industrial areas.

Bethlehem, Republic and lesser steel units have joined the biggest producer in projecting increased outlay for new equipment and capacity.

Big Outlays in 1937

Railroads, public utilities and producers of rayon, paper, chemicals, building supplies and other materials and goods are prepared to toss hundreds of millions of more dollars into the business scales this year than they did in 1936 for construction and equipment.

Railroads have written up 1937 budgets for the largest equipment expenditures since 1930. Inquiries for freight cars and locomotives continued to flow into the market last week, following the December total of about $120,000,000 in purchases of equipment, supplies and materials, nearly double the comparable 1935 amount.

Some big utility systems have figured in substantial increases in spending for improvements this year. The Bell Telephone System's budget calls for more than $300,000,000 against about $243,000,000 last year.

Aircraft manufacturers, with nearly $100,000,000 in unfilled orders on their books, according to a trade estimate, have been spending a good deal of money to handle this record accumulation.

Revival in factory equipment demand, after stagnation in capital expenditures during the worst depression years, finds an eloquent witness in purchasing of machine tools.

Tool Orders Best in Years

The National Machine Tool Builders Association has announced orders for tools last month were the largest since it started compiling records in 1919. Its December index stands 40 per cent above the 1929 peak.

The machine tool index always has been considered among industrial observers a good barometer of equipment buying generally.

Capital expenditures, although on the uptrend, remain well below the 1929 peaks, outside machine tools. The recent run of orders for rail equipment and announcement of large-scale expenditures in steel and elsewhere have attracted attention in Wall Street mainly as a contrast with meager spending for plant improvement preceding it.

The movement, however, has gone far enough to build up a large backlog of potential business for makers of machinery, steel and raw materials and to assure more jobs for workers.

Competent building authorities look for an increase of about 50 per cent this year in expenditures for commercial and factory buildings. Expansion in this field is expected to help pave the way for a tapering in federal public works spending since it would take up some slack in employment.

Building Suppliers Benefited

Makers of building supplies have been prominent among companies putting plants in shape to handle more business. Johns Manville Corporation, a leading producer of building materials, was among newcomers last week on the list of concerns planning large improvement expenditures.

Rising prices, and anticipation of further increase in costs, are credited in business quarters with being a powerful stimulus in bringing expansion and equipment plans to a head.

More important, however, are held to be pent-up needs from depression years and recovery in demand for goods and materials to the point where they tax or come near taxing existing facilities.

Railroads, for instance, have returned to the market for new equipment under pressure of increasing traffic after scrapping in recent years about 500,000 more freight cars they bought.

Interactions of this resumption of construction and expansion have been felt widely. As unfilled orders increase and corporation managers are encouraged to go into the capital market for money to improve facilities, business analysts have felt more confident in the stamina of recovery.

Yugoslavian Income In 1936 Shows Gain Of 12 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE—The total national income of Yugoslavia was 12 per cent higher in 1936 than in 1935, which was primarily due to better prices and better crops. On an average it is calculated that each Yugoslav peasant family is $12 richer than a year ago.

Industry also went forward, with a decided increase in the production of copper, lead, antimony, coal and iron.

Toward the end of the year, there was almost a boom in foreign commerce. New agreements were made with Italy, France, Germany, Greece, Great Britain and other countries, as a result of which trade appreciably increased with a favorable balance for Yugoslavia.

Many new wagon roads were made and the building of railroad lines was pushed ahead.

Chase Bank Leads, Guaranty Trust In Second Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The greatest deposit load in history is being carried by banks in the United States, with a total of over $60,500,000,000, of which $50,400,000,000 are in commercial banks and $10,100,000,000 in mutual savings banks, according to estimates by the American Banker.

At the present time, says the survey, totals now even exceed the peak figures set in 1929 and 1930. Deposits in all banks gained $5,000,000,000 last year, making the increase in two years since the low point in 1934 over $10,000,000,000.

Deposits Rise Sharply

"While the bulk of the increase in deposits is due to federal borrowing and spending," the American Banker states, "business borrowing became a substantial factor in increasing deposits in 1936 for the first time since 1930. Loans to business borrowers last year are estimated to have added well over $1,000,000,000 to bank deposits. Much of this non-government borrowing is understood to be by businessmen for the purpose of increasing their holdings of raw materials and inventories of goods in anticipation of better selling and higher prices in the 1936-37 winter period, the result of better confidence in the business situation."

The American Banker's tabulation of the nation's largest commercial banks reveals that deposits in the first 100 institutions amounted to $27,505,412,600 on Dec. 31, 1936, as compared with $25,101,857,500 at the end of the previous year; $22,158,278,000 at the end of 1930, and $16,794,203,000 10 years ago.

The ratio of the nation's commercial bank deposits concentrated in the 100 largest banks now is 54 per cent, as compared with concentration of 35 per cent 10 years ago. This concentration in large banks is due to the banking custom of smaller banks keeping their idle funds, which are currently very substantial, in their large correspondent city banks, as well as to the fact that the balances of city business concerns are increasingly concentrated in the larger banks.

Chase National Leads

The largest bank in the United States this year is Chase National Bank of New York, with deposits of $2,286,209,092 as compared with $2,075,121,091 a year ago. Taking second place and displacing National City Bank of New York, Guaranty Trust Company of New York shows deposits of $1,744,810,010.

The remainder of the first 10 banks of the country rank as follows on Dec. 31, 1936:

		Deposits
3—	National City Bk of N. Y.	$1,713,840,229
4—	Bank of America N. T. & S. A., San Francisco	1,298,976,759
5—	Continental Illinois Nat'l Bk. & Tr. Co., Chicago	1,109,980,393
6—	Bankers Trust Co., N. Y. C.	983,621,161
7—	First Nat'l Bank, Chicago	922,206,804
8—	Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co., New York city	879,465,253
9—	First National Bank, Boston	652,386,954
10—	Mfrs. Trust Co., N. Y. C.	631,405,867

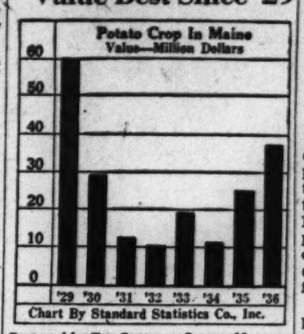
Total deposits in these first 10 are $12,192,902,522, as compared with $11,234,043,600 for the first 10 at the end of 1935, and $5,868,902,345 10 years ago.

Large Boston Banks

The roll call lists, with their rank and deposits, the following Boston banks:

Rank No.		
9—	First National Bank	$652,386,954
34—	National Shawmut Bank	180,264,393
76—	State Street Trust Co.	93,658,483
81—	Merchants National Bank	85,384,251
96—	Second National Bank	77,560,051
138—	New England Trust Co.	43,026,294
161—	Boston Safe Dep. & Tr. Co.	36,807,368
188—	Nat'l Rockland Bk. of Bost.	31,312,722
274—	Harvard Tr. Co., Cambridge	19,995,013
281—	Newton Tr. Co., Newton	19,466,848

Maine Potato Crop Value Best Since '29



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The value of the Maine potato crop is placed at $37,400,000 for 1936, compared with $25,344,000 in 1935, an increase of 48 per cent.

The gain in value of all Maine crops was 34 per cent.

Argentina Retires Sinking Fund Bonds Totaling $39,600,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A $39,600,000 retirement of Argentine Republic bonds through sinking fund operations is announced by Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, Minister of Finance.

By the operation all of the Government of Argentina National External Sinking Fund 6 per cent bonds of 1927, due Feb. 1, 1961, and the National External Sinking Fund 5½ per cent bonds of 1928, due Feb. 1, 1962, now outstanding and not previously called will be redeemed.

This move was another step in the general program of reduction of the cost of service of the dollar debt, recently begun with the redemption on Dec. 1, 1936, of about $60,000,000 of the outstaning bonds.

"The decision to provide at this time for the retirement of the above referred to loans," the announcement said, "is taken in view of the excellent cash position of the Argentine Treasury and the holdings of foreign exchange of the Argentine Government, which holdings have of late increased considerably."

The bonds to be retired will probably be replaced with internal issues, it was explained in the statement.

Payment on Chile Bonds Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An interest payment on the 13 direct and guaranteed external dollar loans of the Republic of Chile has been declared payable on and after Feb. 1, 1937, at the rate of $6.05 per $1000 bond, according to an announcement by the Autonomous Institute for the Amortization of the Public Debt of the Republic of Chile. There are loans outstanding in the principal amount of over $200,000,000.

This is the second annual payment under Law 5580 of the Republic and Decree No. 37, issued pursuant thereto and represents an increase of more than 27 per cent over the first annual payment announced last April, which amounted to $4.75 per $1000 bond.

Government Deficit Over $1,500,000,000

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—The Government's deficit for this fiscal year crossed the $1,500,000,000 mark on Jan. 15.

The Treasury reported today that with receipts of $8,321,732,756 and expenditures of $3,826,214,903 since July 1, the deficit stood at $1,504,482,147. This compared with a $1,986,266,029 deficit for the corresponding period last year.

Adams Express Co. Shows 45 P. C. Rise in Assets

NEW YORK (AP)—Adams Express Company, an investing company, reported net assets at Dec. 31, 1936, were $51,226,621, an increase of $14,066,367 over a year ago. Giving effect to dividends paid and capital retirements which aggregated $2,747,600 during the year, the report showed, the net improvement was $16,813,972, or 45 per cent.

The net asset value as of Dec. 31 was reported at $22.84 a share, compared with $13.04 on Dec. 31, 1935.

Record-Breaking Year for *Wamsutta Mills*

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Employment Off In November But 16 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of unemployment by 2.3 per cent took place in November as compared with the preceding month, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. The total number of idle was put at 8,968,000, which is an increase of 198,000 above October and a decrease of 1,786,000, or 16.6 per cent, from November, 1935.

Employment in all types of enterprise in the United States in November, 1936, was 43,855,000 workers. This was a decrease of 148,000 workers, or 0.3 per cent, under October, and an increase of 2,392,000, or 5.8 per cent, over November, 1935.

The number of workers employed in November, 1936, was 3,301,000, of 7.0 per cent, below the average of 47,156,000 workers employed in 1929.

From October to November, 1936, the increases in employment, by industrial groups, were: manufacturing, 70,000; trade, distribution and finance, 58,000; mining, 5000. Decreases in employment were found in: construction, 151,000; agriculture, 74,000; service, 31,000; transportation, 16,000; forestry and fishing, 5000; public utilities, 2000.

Compared with November, 1935, employment in November, 1936, increased 8.0 per cent in manufacturing, 27.9 in construction, 8.9 in transportation, 5.5 in the public utilities, 4.7 in trade, distribution and finance, 3.6 in the service industries, and 2.1 in agriculture.

The following table prepared by the Conference Board shows the number of employed workers in the various industrial groups in 1929: November, 1935; October, 1936; and November, 1936:

Number of Employed Workers
(In Thousands)

Group Division	1929 Ave.	Nov. 1935	Oct.* 1936
Agriculture	10,452	10,558	10,851
Forestry and fishing	267	151	159
Industry			
Mining	1,087	685	741
Manufacturing	11,073	9,153	9,819
Construction, public and private	2,841	1,688	2,310
Transportation	2,415	1,701	1,869
Public utilities	1,167	892	943
Trade, distribution & finance	7,321	6,825	7,091
Service industries	9,156	8,543	8,881
Miscellaneous industries and services	1,377	1,267	1,338
Total employed	47,156	41,463	44,003

*Revised.

Minneapolis Gas Stock Is Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new issue of 14,000 shares of first preferred stock $5.10 series, cumulative $100 par value, of Minneapolis Gas Light Company is being offered by G. L. Ohrstrom & Company, Inc.

The utility supplies manufactured and natural gas to the city of Minneapolis and eleven adjacent communities. The stock is priced at $102 per share, plus accrued dividends to yield 5 per cent.

Shares of this series are redeemable in whole or in part at the company's option on not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice at 110 per cent and accrued dividends.

The outstanding capitalization of the company as adjusted to give effect to the company's presently proposed financing, which includes the sale of $300,000 principal amount of first mortgage 4 per cent bonds, series of 1950 and the above mentioned issue of first preferred stock, $5.10 series, will consist of $11,500,000 first mortgage bonds, 8427 shares of $5.50 series, 4558 shares of $5 series, these 14,000 shares of $5.10 series, first preferred stock and participation units and common stock.

The company serves a territory having a population of more than 490,000.

Variety Store Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—December sales of 5 cents to $1.00 variety stores were the best since 1929, the Syndicate Store Merchandise reported, with their seasonally adjusted sales index based on a 1923-25 average, rising to 93.4 per cent. This compares with a rating of 84.7 per cent for December, 1935.

Australia and South Africa Biggest Importers of Autos

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The most motor-minded country in the world is the United States. The most stable motor industry is that of the United Kingdom. The world's champion importers of motorcars are Australia and South Africa, and the world's chief motorcycle producing country is Germany. These facts emerge from the investigations carried out by the Imperial Economic Committee and published in a Survey of the Trade in Motor Vehicles.

Of the world's total number of cars, 70 per cent are on the road in the United States. Six out of every ten cars entering world trade come out of America. The depression, however, hit the United States very hard, for production fell to one quarter, and exports to one fifth, of the 1929 levels.

Great Britain stood the strain much better, recovering quickly after a slight setback. Its production of 417,000 units in 1935 was 75 per cent above the record for 1929, while the exports for 1935 (72,400 units) topped the 1929 figures by 30,000.

The output of motor vehicles in the United Kingdom is the second largest in the world, but even so it is only about 10 per cent of that in the United States. Britain's best customers are Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India. These countries took 18 per cent, 14 per cent, 11 per cent and 11 per cent of its exports in 1935, respectively.

In the United States one in every five persons has a motorcar. In New Zealand the ratio is one in eight, and in Canada and South Africa one in nine. No other countries can show figures in any way to compare with these. Canada now has more motors on the road than Germany.

In spite of Canada's fine showing, it had a severe relapse during the depression, and has not yet fully recovered, it is shown. Statistics are not yet at the 1929 level again, but Canadian exports rose sharply in 1935 to 64,300 units, this being 21,000 in excess of the total for 1934. This achievement gave Canada the third place in the list of exporting countries, which had formerly been held by France.

Germany has more motorcycles on the road than any other country, and is the chief producer of that class of vehicle. It is almost the only country to report an increase in demand. The United Kingdom is the principal exporter of motorcycles, mainly to the Dominions. Germany's chief customer is the Netherlands.

During the period of the survey, the motor industry has made enormous strides. In early days motorcars were exhibited at the Barnum & Bailey Circus, being as much of a novelty as a performing elephant. Today the United States has 9,000,000 more motors than telephones, according to the survey.

Slump in Copper Price Abroad Hits Domestic Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 19 (AP)—Reflecting further pressure on the export market, domestic copper was reported available today from second hands or brokers at 12¾ cents a pound, or ¼ cent under official quotation.

In copper circles it was admitted maintenance of the 13-cent quotation was questionable in view of the slump abroad which carried the market to around 12¼ cents from the six-year peak of 13.05 cents established last week.

Domestic copper was boosted a full cent last week to meet the rise abroad. Reversal of the foreign trend was accelerated, metal interests said, by recently disclosed statistics showing a considerable increase in foreign inventories in December coincident with a decline in consumption. In the last few weeks London reports have indicated an active speculative interest in the metal.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

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INTEREST BEGINS

JAN. 21

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New Issue

14,000 Shares

Minneapolis Gas Light Company

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First Preferred Stock, $5.10 Series

(Cumulative $100 Par Value)

Price $102 per share, plus accrued dividends, to yield 5%

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January 19, 1937.

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CHICAGO LOS ANGELES NEW YORK

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

German Road Building—Germany's comprehensive highway construction program is making steady progress. At the beginning of October, 1936, about 625 miles of roads had been constructed or improved and were open to traffic. On the same date, it was estimated that more than 312 miles were under construction. More than 100,000 workmen have been employed in Germany on Government building projects during recent months.

German Diesel Engines—An appreciable proportion of motor vehicles in Germany are powered by Diesel motors. An official census taken as of June 30, 1936, showed that out of 269,581 trucks operating, 28,878, or 10.6 per cent, were equipped with Diesel engines; 798 were powered from wood or charcoal gas generators; 506 from gas in drums; 5874 by electricity and 16 by steam. The remaining vehicles were equipped with gasoline motors. As far as is known, no truck of under two-ton capacity is powered with a Diesel motor.

German Synthetic Rubber—The use of synthetic rubber is being extended to an increasing number of products in Germany. This rubber, known as "buna," is made from a base of lime and coal and is now used and processed practically the same as natural rubber. The cost of "buna" at the present time is much higher than natural rubber but it is expected that with the increasing use the price differential will be substantially reduced. Automobile and bicycle tires are two outstanding items in which "buna" is now employed in Germany to a considerable extent.

Office Machinery in Austria—Noteworthy progress is reported in the mechanization of business offices in Austria during the year 1936. During the first 10 months of that year imports of typewriters amounted to 11,250 units, valued at $336,000, compared with 7960 units valued at $266,000 in the like period of 1935. Imports of calculating machines, bookkeeping machines and cash registers also showed a substantial increase.

Austrian Oil Output—Petroleum production in Austria, although relatively low, is steadily increasing. Crude output in 1935 amounted to 6616 metric tons compared with 4178 in 1934 and 856 in 1933. It is estimated that production in 1936 totaled about 12,000 metric tons. The crude oil produced in Austrian wells contains about 90 per cent of lubricating oil and residues and 10 per cent of kerosene.

Czech Glass—Czechoslovakia's glass industry in contrast to other branches of business has failed to show any degree of recovery from the effects of the world depression. During the first nine months of 1936, Czech exports of glass ornaments amounted to 4959 tons, valued at $5,361,000 compared with 4454 tons valued at $5,316,000 in the like period of 1935.

Hungarian Electric Output—Increased development of electric current production in Hungary and the distribution thereof is now nearing the construction stage after having been delayed due to the inability of contractors to properly interpret a decree issued by the Royal Hungarian Ministry of Commerce in 1934. There are at present 1100 towns in Hungary where electric current is available and an additional 2300 towns have indicated a desire to receive electric current. A new construction program will be started this year.

Yugoslav Marble—Yugoslav marble has begun to attract the attention of foreign buyers, especially those in Near East countries. Marble produced in Yugoslavia is multicolored and considered of excellent quality. It is expected that because of this quality it may soon become an important article of export.

Swiss Cotton Imports—Imports of American cotton into Switzerland declined sharply during 1936. Imports from the United States in the first 10 months amounted to 4622 metric tons against 5656 metric tons in the like period of 1935. Total imports of cotton from all sources in the January-October period totaled 17,924 metric tons, against 19,778 tons in the like period of 1935.

Swiss Shoe Exports—As a result of large British orders, Switzerland's export trade in shoes showed substantial improvement in the third quarter of 1936. Shipments abroad of shoes in the July-September period amounted to 370,877 pairs, valued at $1,393,300, against 288,180 pairs valued at $1,064,930 in the like 1935 period. Exports for the first nine months of 1936 amounted to 937,275 pairs valued at $3,390,600, against 901,849 pairs valued at $3,198,536 in the January-September period of 1935.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

We have prepared a comprehensive analytical study of this corporation. Booklet available upon request.

SOUCY, SWARTSWELTER & CO.

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161 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

NEW YORK CLEVELAND YOUNGSTOWN

Maritime Strikers Reject Proposals On Pay and Hours

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 19 (AP)—H. P. Melnikow, adviser to the International Longshoremen's Association, announced rejection of two employer proposals on the wage and hour issues, one of seven involved in the 81-day-old maritime strike.

The rejection was announced last night after a brief conference between the I. L. A. executive board and all ship operators on the coast who employ longshoremen, the first such meeting since the strike began at midnight, Oct. 29.

A few hours later the employers announced rejection of a counter proposal by the longshoremen, whose offer was presented after they turned down the employer pact.

In Washington, Representative Ed V. Izac of San Diego introduced a resolution asking the House to urge President Roosevelt to use "his best efforts" to obtain a "quick adjustment and settlement."

"So far as California is concerned, our people are fed up on it," Izac told newsmen, "We think the situation demands action—right away."

Hundreds of Coast business men, state and municipal officials already have urged presidential intervention in the strikes, which involves about 40,000 men.

Free Bus for Churchgoers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAMFORD, Eng.—A free omnibus service to bring residents from the outlying districts of the parish to church on Sunday evenings, is being started here by the rector of St. George's Church. The cost of the service is to be borne by church funds.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

FURNISHED living room, bedroom, private bath, for one business person in private home, Bay State Road near Kenmore. Call Kenmore 1612 (Boston).

BEAD RESTRINGING

BEADS Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable 35c up to 20 in. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (115th); nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C., Un 4-5242.

FOLDING CHAIRS

FOLDING CHAIRS—A freight car in with 4500 chairs; some seconds and some closeout bargains. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Tel. Cap. 3632.

FOR SALE OR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Rent or sell, reasonable, 9-room modern brick, detached, 2 baths, stall shower, oil burner, refrigerator, finished basement, cedar chest, garage; all schools; excellent neighborhood; the home beautiful. 1484 E. 24th St. Esplanade 7-5936.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. Also finest custom-made cloth coats with or without fur trim. Suits, cruising outfits, evening wraps, etc. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279.

FUR COATS—A reputable fur house located in the wholesale fur district offers you choice quality fashionably styled fur coats at a guaranteed saving of at least 25% to 50%. No obligation to buy these most unusual values. "Buy in Confidence—It Pays" CHARLES E MORRIS 328-330 Seventh Ave., New York City Seventh Floor (corner 29th Street) Open Daily until 6 P. M. LO. 5-4047

HELP WANTED—MEN

AUTOMOBILE mechanic wanted, good all-round man. ORRIN L. DYER, 16 Woburn St., Reading, Mass. Tel. Reading 1570.

MAN with driving license that understands automobile mechanics and can give driving lessons. ORRIN L. DYER, 16 Woburn St. Tel. Reading, (Mass.) 1570

HOUSES TO LET

GREENWICH, CONN.—Family going abroad desire to rent large 14-room house, furnished or unfurnished; $1000 monthly; on 14-acre estate; garage with living quarters, hot, house; three miles from station. Communicate, HAROLD MARIETTA, Box 1094.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing; Watches, Diamonds and Wedding Rings in Gold and Platinum. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 332 Washington St., Boston

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

ADDING and calculating machines, typewriters, new card filing device. JOHNSON SALES CO., 200 Broadway, New York. Cortlandt 7-3579.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes Pencraft 3 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., West 114th St.—To lady, bright, sunny room in delightful, quiet 3-room apartment; privileges, transportation, Mornings, Monument 2-8456.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1513 O Street, N. W.—Large, comfortable room in quiet household; meals if desired; walking distance of downtown section.

RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Special Service Department Maintained. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-14, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PART time work wanted caring for children, or adults needing care. E. DOORLY, 619 West 118th St., N. Y. C. Un. 4-4160.

SOLOISTS WANTED

CHRISTIAN SCIENTIST, non-user of tobacco and intoxicants, wanted as soloist for Christian Science church within commuting distance of N. Y. C. Write Box F-1, Suite 1500, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED ACCOMPANIST and COACH will work with singers or violinists at their homes. Tel. Longacre 5-0490 (N. Y. C.).

LINA CASTI, Former Prima Donna Italian Grand Opera—Few vacancies for those desiring Jenny Lind and Patti voice placement, whose teachers, Garcia and Lamperti, were my teachers. Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. Circle 7-7000. Ask for studios, 36th floor.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter 89 Bromfield St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn silk hose, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. City, Room 800. CH. 4-4468.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

POLMEY, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute"; sells at 25c; big profit; sample free. F. C. GALE CO., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St., New York City.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

If you agree to show them to friends, I'll send you (no actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. Send 25c to postage. American Mills, Dept. L-13, Indianapolis.

WOMEN—Be financially independent; backed by several years consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Opportunity to earn free dresses. Many Monitor readers making money this way. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. State why we should employ you. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 619, Indianapolis, Ind.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) WIMBLEDON HALL
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 3½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns

BOURNEMOUTH, 2 Cecil Rd.—Ideal winter home, board residence; homely, excellent catering, personal supervision; terms from 2 gns. Proprietress, MRS. WILSON.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD CRAIGLEITH
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner, Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service, MR. and MRS. MORGAN. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, S. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr and Mrs Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH. WEST CLIFF ROAD Comfy. Modern. Quiet Staffield House MR and MRS TURVER

NR. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset. Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON, Richmond Private Hotel, Montpelier Rd. (Brighton 5674)—H. and C., bedrooms; minute sea; gas fires; central heating; from 2 gns.

BRIGHTON Clarigge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church CAPT. WALSH Tel. 306011

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, Colin Rd.—Board residence, 1 min. sea; terms from 2 gns. Tel. 82101.

EASTBOURNE—Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water; gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE
THE BELGRAVE
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
Attractive Lounges, Cosy Bedrooms, many with hot and cold water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Directors. Renowned for Exquisite Cuisine. Eastbourne is one of England's most favoured resorts and holds a

SUNSHINE RECORD

The Hotel is Central for everywhere—Sea, Shops, Theatres, etc.
Inclusive Winter Terms and NO EXTRAS from 2½ gns. per week for extended stay. Weekends from 30/-.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate Telephone 797

HINDHEAD, Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Warm and cosy, reduced winter terms; bracing; cooking and service excellent; vegetarians catered for.

Leeds—Marlbeck Hotel
2 Coventry Place—Commercial and family; home comforts; terms £2 weekly. Phone 294041.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension ft. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift, Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage, Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

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HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world—the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and P. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 3 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath 7/6.
Phone Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

LONDON—WHITE HOUSE HOTEL
Earls Court Square, S. W. 5. FLA. 8411
Facing South in quiet square, 10 minutes from Piccadilly
Convenient for Christian Science churches. Really good cuisine and service. All bedrooms overlook gardens and have modern fittings and comfortable beds. Central heating, night porter, lift to all floors. Terms from 2½ gns. Resident proprietress.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London. Inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week

LONDON, BICKENHALL HOUSE HOTEL, 119 Gloucester Place, W. 1. Central West-end—Hot and cold running water in all rooms; best English cooking; en pension from 3 gns.; bed and breakfast 7s. 6d Tel. Welbeck 3401.

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CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
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Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated, convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6; per day, 10/6; residents 2½ gns Write for tariff.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness, excellent food, running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed, breakfast, bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles
Tel. Liv. 3262. London. Near Crystal Palace

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264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable. CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms. Brochure on Request

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Private Hotel—Superior board residence; electric light, central heating; garden, garage. 55-59 Osborne Rd. Tel. 808 Jesmond

REST Comfort, Peace, in beautiful country mansion; every opportunity quiet study; log fires, central heating public rooms; special winter terms 2½ to 3 guineas. EDSTONE HALL, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire

SOUTHSEA, Bhandringham Hotel—ideal position facing sea; sunny balcony; good catering; lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT—Clifton Hotel, Promenade, R. A. C., A. A.; Central Heating, Lift, Sun Lounge, Orchestra, Dancing, Golf. Garage. Tel. 4141; Grams, Marine.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating, Gas Fires, Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day Garage Near. Phone 300011

SURREY HILLS
COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL
A very happy winter retreat; warm and comfy; excellent table; gas fires; moderate terms. Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Pertwee

TORQUAY, ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation, 5 minutes sea front and shops, central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms, from 2½ gns. inclusive. Proprietors MR. AND MRS. S. HALE

TORQUAY, Lansdowne Hotel, Babbacombe Rd.—Charming grounds, excellent accommodation and food, hot and cold water, garage, moderate terms.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS — St. Ermin's Hotel, elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1122.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating, hot and cold in all bedrooms. Luxurious, restful beds. Ballroom, Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision.
Terms from 3 gns.

FRANCE—Paris

PARIS
HOTEL METROPOLITAIN
8 Rue Cambon (near Place Vendôme)
A comfortable family home; rooms from Frs. 25.-. Inclusive charges from Frs. 60.-.
PARIS—FAMILY HOME, 5 rue Péguy 6e
All comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs 30.- per day. Chaperon.

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BOS-CHA b/GUARDA ENGADIN
PENSION CRAISTA
Good skiing grounds, skating rink, sunniest position. Rate Fr. 7.50 a day.

AMRISWIL Hotel Bahnhof
Idy Neuweiler Comfortable House. Running water in all rooms Fr. 3.50 to 4.-

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FLATS, ROOMS OR HOUSES
for the Coronation or otherwise? If so, you have only to write your requirements to the Service Bureau, 114 Fulham Rd., London, S. W. 3, Telephone Kensington 3836. Personal interest and recommendation. Staff supplied. Tours arranged.

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SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES, The Red House, Ashacre Lane Worthing Phone Swandean 461

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BARRHEAD, SCOTLAND — 10 apartments and garage; electric light; good garden; retired situation. Box L, c/o MR. M. SINCLAIR, 11 Rowand Avenue, Giffnock, Glasgow.

ORCHARD FIELD ESTATE
Whaley Bridge
FOR SALE
ONE ONLY:
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE, £455
Two minutes station. Good investment. Apply Z. & W. WADE, Whaley Bridge

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Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents,
Trade Marks and Designs.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Solicitor required as Managing Clerk in old established general practice in London chiefly trusts, probate and conveyancing with some common law chancery and divorce litigation; write giving full particulars as to age, education experience, and salary required. Box W-212—BCM/CSM, London.

POST WANTED

YOUNG accountant (British) with thorough secretarial experience, requires post; last appointment 3 years, secretary-accountant to limited company (paid up capital £100,000); American enquiries welcomed. Box W-662, BCM/CSM, London.

WANTED—FURNISHED

LONDON, ENGLAND—Family from America looking for country estate, completely furnished, for summer rental, domestic help included; one-half hour from London, near country club. Communicate by mail with ROYSTON LEE, Spencer Road, Bournemouth.

England

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BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
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Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

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As Genuine as Ever
Bulloughs Ltd.
Great Winter Sale
"The Sale for Satisfaction"
Worth While Bargains in All Departments
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GREENWELL CARRUTHERS LTD.
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BLACKWELLGATE, DARLINGTON
Colonial Produce a Speciality
Try Our Bacon

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Ladies' and Children's High Class Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving, Tinting, Postiches and General Care of the Hair, Beauty Culture and Manicure. Coty, Potter & Moore and other toilet preparations stocked.
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E. H. BOOTH & Co., Ltd.
Italian Warehousemen
45 Highgate, Kendal
Try our own make Marmalade.

H. & R. D. CURL
Fishmongers and Poulterers
45, STRAMONGATE
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LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
3 Station Road (Ladies)

Bailey's
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

TREVELYAN H. YOUNG
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
Arcade Corner, Church St. Tel. 3054

ARNOLD RILEY
General Contractor, Joiner, etc.
MARL TERRACE SAW MILLS
Office: 185, Manchester Rd. Tel. 2808

BLACKPOOL

LAVINIA'S HAIRDRESSING
Ladies' and Children's
Superma Wireless, Machineless
PERMANENT WAVING
Tinting, Setting, Trimming, etc.
Terms Moderate.
Daisy Bank, 57 Wyre Grove
Grasmere Road, Blackpool
Service with Satisfaction.
PHONE 421

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

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FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
THE FUR STORE DEANSGATE
For Your Party
or Private Table
Young's Confectionery
134, Belmont Road, Tel. Eagley 54
478, Blackburn Road, Tel. Bolton 3157
19, Newport Street,
17a, Oxford Street.

GRINDROD & WILKINS
for Quality and Service
Art Needlework Shop
124, Bradshawgate, BOLTON

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CLAY & ABRAHAM Ltd.
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SOAPS, PERFUMERY
TOILET SPECIALITIES
TOOTH BRUSHES and PASTES
Everything for the TOILET
Sole Agents for Liverpool for the
ELIZABETH BOCK
Beauty Preparations

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EDITH HIBBARD
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LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1931
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

PURCHASE ALL
Your Food Supplies at
COOPERS
The Modern Food Store
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Dresses Beautifully Laundered
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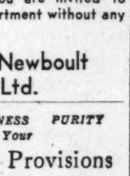

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Band Practice in Mexico

Monitor Camera Club From Betty Kirk, Mexico, D. F.

Bands and Fiestas Are Practically Synonymous to the Mexican. The Dulcet Toots Are Variously Received by the Señoritas

Lines About Leaders–53

By a Staff Artist

Sir Walter Scott

(1771-1832)

WALTER SCOTT was a celebrity of English literature.
For 10 years he reigned as a poet, for 18 as a novelist.
He belonged to one of the famous Border families of Edinburgh.
As a child, he reveled in Border lore and in Border legend.
His mother soon instilled into him a fondness for poetry.
While still a boy, he earned a certain literary reputation.
His years at school and the university passed joyously by.
But his father attached more importance to law than to letters.
Being a barrister, he presently placed Walter in his office.
And, at 21, the young man was appointed to the bar of Scotland.

HOWEVER, circumstances were going to favor his calling.
He received the post of sheriff of the Forest of Ettrick.
This left him liberty in which to indulge his literary taste.
He issued his "Border Minstrelsy," which brought him renown.
He transcribed volumes of extracts, in view of books to come.
He journeyed hither and thither to ascertain little facts.
He sifted, filed, indexed masses of historical documents.
Amid all his work his life and finances went forward happily.
In 1811, he bought the land of Abbotsford, on the River Tweed.
That year, the young landlord became acquainted with Byron.
Then he wrote a "Lay," and the whole edition was sold in a week.

IN 1814, Walter Scott broke new ground as a novelist.
He published the first of his "Waverley Novels," anonymously.
It would have to win its way without any recommendation.
Even the reviewer of the Edinburgh was caught in the trap.
He wrote that Mr. Scott would do well to look to his laurels.
Two months later, a third edition of "Waverley" was in print.
The author became famous everywhere as "the Great Unknown."
Finally, royalty invited the mysterious man to a party.
Sir Walter appeared at Court amid enthusiastic cheering.

SCOTT composed his works just as fast as he could write.
"Ivanhoe," "Quentin Durward," "Kenilworth" were published.
The author now enjoyed an income of £10,000 from his books.
His dwelling of Abbotsford grew into a beautiful castle.
There stayed Sir Humphry Davy, Wordsworth, Thomas Moore.
Recreational pursuits and profound discussions occupied hours.
And after breakfast on Sunday mornings, the host used to say:
"I shall read the service at 11; I expect you all to attend."

BUT rumors of financial distress were heard from London.
Suddenly, the fairy castles of Sir Walter fell with a crash.
He had financed a publishing house, and the house collapsed.
At 55, the writer was faced with a colossal debt of £140,000.
Unknown admirers solicited leave to place funds to his credit.
But he could involve no friend; his right hand would meet it.
To earn money for others, he now worked harder than ever.
He wrote the biographies of Dryden, of Swift, and of Napoleon.
In six years he cleared away all debts and felt free again.
No author since Shakespeare had a wider range than Scott.
His works covered a period of nine centuries of history.
He was an enthusiastic singer and writer of daring deeds.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Picturesque Taxco, Mexico

Betty Kirk, Mexico, D. F.

Traffic Has Its Own Individual Problems in This Village, Boasting Streets With Four Levels

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 53 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 46

The Lord of Hosts Our Refuge

(A Psalm of the Divided Kingdom, 937-586 B. C.)

This is one of the hymns for special occasions, and it shows every indication of being composed for the celebration of the overthrow of Sennacherib's army and the sudden deliverance of Jerusalem in 701 B. C.

Students of Bible history will recall the stirring days so vividly described in Isaiah 36 and 37, when the army of the feared Assyrian king (Sennacherib) was thundering down the coast road toward Egypt, and his Rabshakeh, or general, was at the gates of Jerusalem demanding unconditional surrender.

In meeting the situation, Hezekiah the king had the wisdom to listen to the council of Isaiah. The assurance that deliverance was at hand was dramatically demonstrated that night in the swamps of Lachish, where the strength of the Assyrian army was destroyed.

Such an outstanding experience called forth many songs of joy for deliverance; and Isaiah's Song of Deliverance is perhaps the most vivid. He likens the great roar of the chariots and horses of Sennacherib to the roar of the Mediterranean, and their defeat as the chaff of the wind (Isaiah 17:12-14).

The Forty-Sixth Psalm is also a pean of deliverance and trust in the God of spiritual hosts. It is developed in three stanzas, each ending (in the original) with the same shout of refrain:

The Lord of Hosts is with us;
The God of Jacob is our refuge.

(Although this refrain has been omitted in most of the modern versions, it formerly appeared after verses three and seven.)

With characteristic Hebrew imagery, the rocking mountains and the swelling seas of Sennacherib's presence are dramatically contrasted with the quiet of a river that embraces the city of God who is in her midst "and she shall not be moved." Nations and kingdoms may rise in storm, but at a word from God the very earth melts under their feet.

In the eighth verse God is pictured as the desolator, the desolator of war. In a glorious climax He speaks:

Be still and know that I am God.

This Psalm is the only one designed as "a song upon Alamoth." Instead of "upon," the Hebrew "al" can also be rendered "for." Therefore the whole would mean a song for soprano voices, probably the boy choir of the Temple service.

Daily Anecdote

A Comfortable Chair

Two Bostonians were sitting together one day, when the first remarked: "What can I do to help mankind?"

His friend, for lack of a better idea, suggested, "Make a more comfortable chair. This one, although expensively made, isn't a bit comfortable."

"All right. I'll make a cheaper and more comfortable chair," said the eager one. And looking around for a strong, cheap material, he came across rattan on the docks, discarded by ships from the Orient as they unwrapped and unloaded cargoes.

Thus the manufacture of rattan furniture had its inception. The industry now employs thousands of persons in many lands.

Children's Corner

When the Kettle Sang

It was quiet in the kitchen. Cook had left everything spotless and gone down town to buy herself a hat with a feather on it.

The afternoon sun, all golden, came in at the kitchen windows and danced about on the pots and pans. "Tick, tock," said the clock on the shelf, "when I strike four the kettle will sing for us."

"You don't say!" said the dipper. "How nice!"

There was a sound of whispering as the pots told the pans and the pans told the egg beater and the egg beater told the dish-mop and the dish-mop told the soap shaker that at four o'clock the kettle would sing for them.

"What time is it now?" the dipper asked.

"Three fifty-seven," the clock answered, "In three minutes now the kettle will sing. I advise you all to listen sharply."

There was more whispering and the clock's face began to grin.

There on top of the stove sat the kettle, a new one which cook had bought yesterday. It was the color of copper and it shone beautifully. Its long nose turned up in fine fashion.

"One-two-three-four," struck the clock. Hardly had the last stroke sounded when the kettle began to rock back and forth on the stove cover. A ribbon of steam shot from its copper nose and went up to the ceiling; and then, very softly at first, the kettle began to sing.

"Tick-tock," said the clock, "what did I tell you?"

The pots and pans, the mop, the dipper, the egg beater and the soap shaker were delighted.

Louder grew the singing. The kettle was fairly bursting with song. Up and down the scale the merry tune went on.

"Let's all sing," the clock chimed,
A-whist, a-whee
It's time for tea
The kettle sings right merrily."

The egg beater began to whirl about, the soap shaker began to shake, and the pots and pans rattled against each other.

The dish-mop jumped off his hook and sang to the tune of the kettle,

"Swish, swash
It's time to wash."

Before he had finished, the soap shaker began,

"Rub-a-dub-dubs
I'll make some suds."

And then the egg beater,

"Whippity-whirrrrr
It's time to stir."

It was just about at this moment that cook with her new hat on came through the garden gate. The noise in the kitchen was so loud that no one could possibly have heard the gate shut.

But the clock, whose face looked toward the window, saw her. He jumped about on the shelf, shouting,

"Hippity hop
It's time to stop."

And will you believe it? Instantly everything was quiet in the kitchen, everything but the kettle, which went on singing.

Cook opened the door and walked straight up to the stove.

"Sakes alive!" she said. "I left the kettle on the front of the stove." She pushed it back and the kettle, too, was quiet.

"Tick-tock"
Said the clock.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Kettle Was Fairly Bursting With Song

Precepts

Most precepts that are given are so general that they cannot be applied, except by an exercise of as much discretion as would be sufficient to frame them.—*Whately.*

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: A cryptic bard worked very hard to make what ne'er could be; a crypt so hard that he, the bard, could ne'er the answer see.

Bible Arithmetic: 5 (glory), plus 9 (firmament), minus 6 (Psalms), times 3 (day), divided by 6 (speech), equals 4.

Letter Changing: Board, boars, soars, stars, stark, stack, stick.

How Much a Day?: $5.

Fun With Antonyms: Gigantic—minute; genuine—false; munificent—penurious; vigilant—inattentive; restive—peaceable; reluctant—eager; peculiar—normal; venial—inexcusable; auspicious—unfavorable; dormant—manifest.

In Lighter Vein

Fun at the Theater

A man with an outsize sense of humor caused a disturbance by rising up in a crowded theater and asking: "Is there a doctor in the house?"

There was a discomfited silence, and no one replied, so a minute later he rose up again and asked: "Is there a doctor in the house?"

A man stood up in a near-by stall and replied: "I am a doctor. Is there anything wrong?"

The humorous one countered genially: "What do you think of the show, Doc?"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Interested

Hobo: "Boss, will you give me a dime for a sandwich?"

Gent: "Let's see the sandwich."—Bucknell Belle Hop.

—Passing Show

"Hi! Private Atkins! You're not in the dance band now."

Oh!

The young wife was telling her mother-in-law how difficult it was for her to keep house on what her husband allowed her.

"But anyone," said the older woman, "would be satisfied with what Jack says he gives you!"

"So would I!" replied the other sadly.—Vancouver Sun.

Unusual Name

Little Doreen had just received a new doll from her aunt. "And what are you going to name her?" the aunt asked.

"Sirshe," said the child.

"Sirshe?" said auntie. "I've never heard that name before."

Little Doreen looked aghast. "Don't you remember that song you taught me—'Where are you going to, my pretty maid? I'm going a-milking, Sirshe said'?"—Montreal Star.

Hm-m!

Eugene O'Neill says that one day he remarked to a friend that he was "going to the wide open spaces."

The other replied: "Do you mean that you attend every performance of your play?"

Quotation for Today

THE only safe and sure way to destroy an enemy is to make him your friend.

—PASTIME

Odds and Ends

Famous Animal

The duck-billed platypus is found only in eastern Australia and Tasmania. A mature animal is about 20 inches long, and is covered with a short fur. It lays eggs.

Fruit Crops

The primary importance of bees is not their production of honey, but the fertilization of fruit crops.

Habits and Business

The practice of riding more and walking less has cost the umbrella business about $20,000,000 annually.

Reason for Their Cost

The average grand piano action has about 5640 parts.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Birch Flower-Logs

A MAN who was cutting up birch wood into short lengths took one of the 8-inch "logs" and hollowed it out to make a container for growing plants. He found that it was ideal for growing narcissus bulbs.

He fastened onto the bottom of the log two twigs, one at each end, which permitted the little log to stand firmly and not roll. The log was then filled with pebbles and two narcissus bulbs.

He sold these sets for 75 cents complete—from door to door. They were novel and attractive, and proved to be just right for window sills; and housewives bought them readily.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Living Tree

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yuma, Ariz.

In a western town, where trees are scarce and pine not to be found, a family faced the problem of having a Christmas tree for the youngsters.

Undaunted, the man of the house decided to be a tree if no other way was found. Accordingly, he dressed in a sheath of soft brown material from head to foot, with eyeholes cut.

Green tissue paper then was cut into fringe to look like pine needles; and strips of this were fastened to the top of his shoulders, along the arms and on his head, until he looked like a grotesque tree.

Some of the smaller gifts were hung on his arms. And when the children, awaiting the surprise tree, saw this queer figure step into the room they were greatly amused. But when the tree began to recite nonsense verses, as it took package after package off itself and gave each to the proper person, the children voted it the most enjoyed Christmas they could remember!

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland, California, reader shares the following with others:

W YDUBFEY NWDP SKDGAP HADU TWDP FK IWGA STWP ZA'AD YKQXP NA; W YDUBF OK TWDP FTWP TA, FTA NWDP, YKQXP ZA'AD FTA WZOSAD OAA.

Bible Arithmetic

(On Mondays and Tuesdays this feature is based on citations of current study)

To the number of letters in the first missing word in this verse: "The heavens declare the . . . of God and the . . . sheweth his handywork" —— add the number of letters in the second missing word ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the book in which the above verse appears ——; multiply by the number of letters in the first missing word of this verse: "Day unto . . . uttereth . . . and night unto night sheweth knowledge" ——; divide by the number of letters in the second missing word ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, try changing BOARD to STICK in six moves.

How Much a Day?

A man worked a certain number of days and earned $75. If, by working 3 weeks (6 days a week) longer he could have earned $165, how much a day was he paid?

Fun With Antonyms

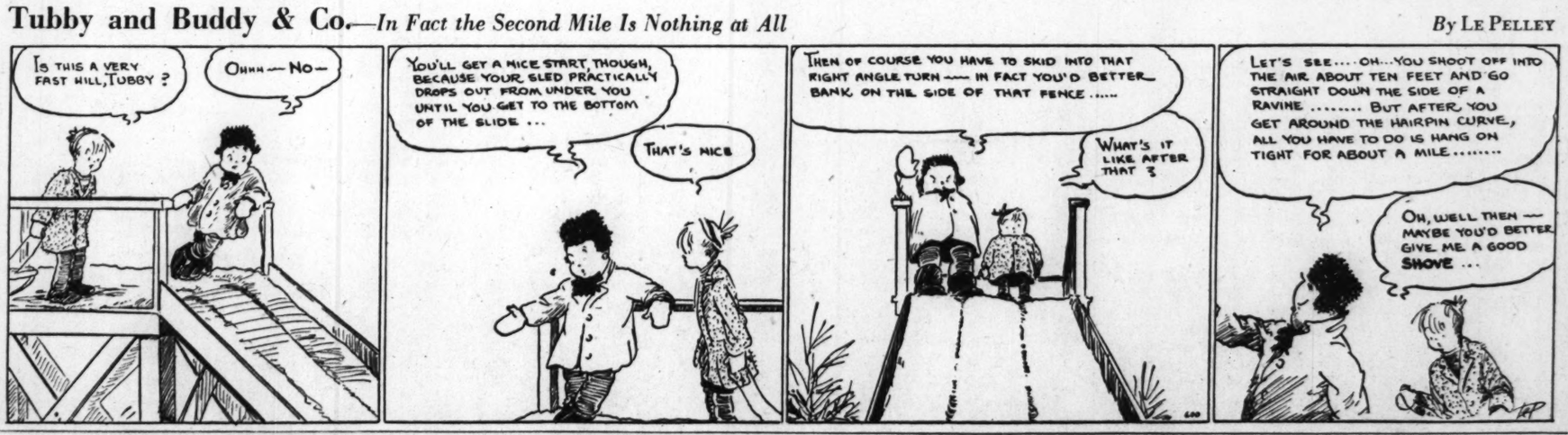
More words and their antonyms for you to check, the first having been already checked for you.

1	gigantic	normal	
2	genuine	eager	
3	munificent	minute	1
4	vigilant	unfavorable	
5	restive	inexcusable	
6	reluctant	manifest	
7	peculiar	false	
8	venial	penurious	
9	auspicious	peaceable	
10	dormant	inattentive	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

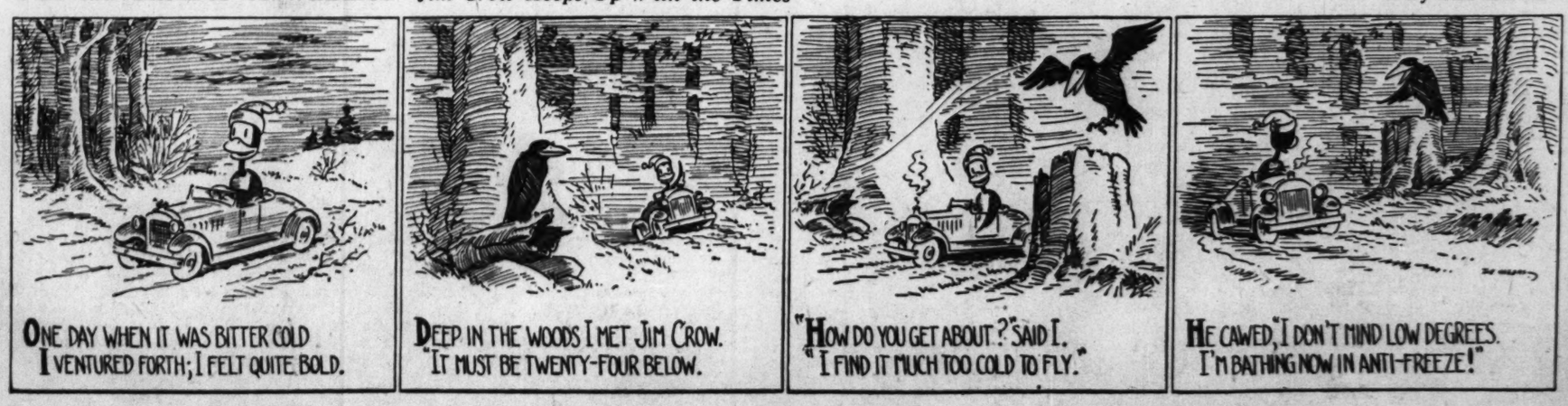
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*In Fact the Second Mile Is Nothing at All*

By LE PELLEY


IS THIS A VERY FAST HILL, TUBBY?
OHHH — NO —
YOU'LL GET A NICE START, THOUGH, BECAUSE YOUR SLED PRACTICALLY DROPS OUT FROM UNDER YOU UNTIL YOU GET TO THE BOTTOM OF THE SLIDE ...
THAT'S NICE
THEN OF COURSE YOU HAVE TO SKID INTO THAT RIGHT ANGLE TURN — IN FACT YOU'D BETTER BANK ON THE SIDE OF THAT FENCE .....
WHAT'S IT LIKE AFTER THAT?
LET'S SEE.... OH... YOU SHOOT OFF INTO THE AIR ABOUT TEN FEET AND GO STRAIGHT DOWN THE SIDE OF A RAVINE ..... BUT AFTER YOU GET AROUND THE HAIRPIN CURVE, ALL YOU HAVE TO DO IS HANG ON TIGHT FOR ABOUT A MILE.....
OH, WELL THEN — MAYBE YOU'D BETTER GIVE ME A GOOD SHOVE ...

The Adventures of Waddles—*Jim Crow Keeps Up With the Times*

By THE HAGERS


ONE DAY WHEN IT WAS BITTER COLD
I VENTURED FORTH; I FELT QUITE BOLD.
DEEP IN THE WOODS I MET JIM CROW.
"IT MUST BE TWENTY-FOUR BELOW.
"HOW DO YOU GET ABOUT?" SAID I.
"I FIND IT MUCH TOO COLD TO FLY."
HE CAWED, "I DON'T MIND LOW DEGREES.
I'M BATHING NOW IN ANTI-FREEZE!"

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Editorials

Power Pools or Power Wars

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S new Electric Power Policy Board, headed by Secretary Harold L. Ickes, will want some kind of a starting point for its work. Indelicate as it may be to do so, we commend to it for this purpose the statement by Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, last Saturday, as a sound and concise platform for relations between governmental and privately owned power utilities.

Said Dr. Morgan:

> I believe we should deal with the private power companies to the end of eliminating abuses, while reserving the right of the people to acquire their own power service by public ownership if they choose. . . .
>
> I favor enough public ownership to enable the country to work out effective methods on a life-sized scale, but not so much public ownership that we shall be swamped by inefficiency before we learn how to make it effective and economical.
>
> If a community undertakes public ownership, the existing private properties should be taken over at a fair price, as determined by agreement or by impartial appraisal.

This statement revealed not only a cleavage between Dr. Morgan and other members of the Administration, particularly David Lilienthal of the TVA board, but also disclosed that no efforts apparently are being made to obtain a power pooling agreement with private companies as contemplated in the truce which expires February 3. As generalizations, many of the postulates laid down by Dr. Morgan probably would be accepted by Mr. Lilienthal and others who differ with him in practice. Difficulties arise in applying general policies to particular cases.

One can best understand the various moves that have been going on in the Tennessee Valley by viewing them baldly as a struggle for markets. These retail power markets have been held by private electrical companies that have served them, but possibly not too well. Now the TVA needs some such markets for its large production of hydroelectric current.

One way would be to sell the power wholesale to the private distributing companies. This, though, would not entirely satisfy some thirty cities and towns which have voted to obtain TVA power for municipal distribution but which are estopped by the recently issued injunction against extension of TVA transmission facilities. Nor would it satisfy Mr. Lilienthal and Senator George W. Norris, TVA sponsor, who believe the Government power plants must have an extensive publicly owned distribution system if they are to function normally enough to provide a yardstick for rate comparisons.

The gist of the fight in these various municipalities is the question of the "fair price" at which, as Dr. Morgan says, the existing private properties ought to be taken over instead of having expensive facilities built to duplicate and compete with them. Inflated prices are often asked for these plants and some public ownership advocates believe a threat of competition is necessary in order practically to enforce "the right of the people to acquire their own power service."

The question of whether a large network of publicly owned distributing plants is necessary, in Dr. Morgan's words, "to work out effective methods on a life-size scale" with every publicly owned generating plant is one that will arise in other cases—Bonneville, Boulder Dam, and so on—as well as in TVA. A fair trial of the method is in order where municipalities wish it.

But two qualifying points deserve attention. One is that if public ownership spreads faster than it is able to provide good management, it will be "swamped by inefficiency." Another is that even if publicly owned projects expand tremendously, they still will have to get along fairly with privately owned utilities at many points of contact.

Both sides acknowledge that interconnections and purchase or sale of power—in other words, power pools—would be mutually advantageous and in the public interest. No progress in this direction can be made by distrust and recriminations or charges of breach of faith. The Government cannot reasonably make great innovations without expecting their validity to be tested in the courts. The companies cannot expect the public to be patient with exhorbitant demands for their properties or with merely dilatory litigation.

Negotiations not only for a power pooling arrangement but also for a reasonable division of retail power markets according to local self-determination should be resumed before the expiration of the present agreement.

Crime—Hot Off the Press

"I'D BEEN reading about the Mattson case out West and I thought I'd be able to get some money so I could travel around the world." So said Austin Ryan, a sixteen-year-old high school student, when arrested in Mount Vernon, N. Y., for trying to get $10,000 "ransom" from the father of his school chum who disappeared some days ago. Apparently young Ryan knew nothing of his friend's whereabouts, but hoped to "get a thrill" from imitating the "snatch racketeers" he had been reading about in lurid news accounts of the Tacoma kidnaping.

Here was a boy who had read and thought so much about crime that thought had to be put into action. What can be done to lessen such thinking and consequent action? Of course, resistance to such a mental train must rest ultimately with the individual. Yet society recognizes today an obligation to remove recognized causes of crime that come from a criminal environment. It seeks to segregate youthful offenders from hardened criminals. It strives to ameliorate extreme poverty and indecent living conditions in slums. And physically it guards youth particularly from contagion.

But what of the environment of yellow journalism, and crime via radio? What of the mental contagion carried into the best of homes and neighborhoods by a crime-mongering press? How many impressionable youths live a part of their day in an environment of crime tales? (We do not call them news, for they are largely fictional embroidery of the sordid facts, sensationalized for purposes of sale and passing far beyond the need for intelligent information.)

There is a question about what kind of quarantine can be put on such contagion by society. It is difficult to see how the evil effects of such an encroaching environment can be lessened by law. But public opinion—if it has not become too insensitive to feel the insidious threat to right thinking and right living that such reading material carries—can definitely show its disapproval. To start with, the individual can improve his mental environment. He can turn to cleaner and more satisfying food for thought.

PROOF—IF IT'S NEEDED—that liquor and gambling tend to go hand in hand is found in some frank statement by proponents of legalized gambling in Wyoming. They argue, for example, that as drinking and gambling depend on the same field or market, and inasmuch as liquor is now legal, gambling might as well have the sanction of the law.

IN MEXICO they rip up streets for silver ore. In American cities you would think they do it for people to watch them doing it.

Authoritative Support

CORDELL HULL, American Secretary of State, has new reasons to feel strong satisfaction and encouragement in his program of reciprocal tariff agreements for promotion of trade.

The Brookings Institution the other day, in its recommendations for consolidating economic recovery, declared for "extension of the program of reciprocal trade agreements as the most practical means of reducing artificial barriers to commerce and reopening the channels of international trade."

Only a few days earlier the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announced as a leading point in its program the favoring of bilateral treaties "consciously used as an instrument for the demobilization of trade barriers" and for "the deliberate inclusion in all such treaties of the most-favored-nation clause as a means to realize that purpose."

In the light of widespread intense desire for peace and for economic freedom, those are two impressive endorsements.

Serious Literary Discussion

PANTOMIME, which, a few years ago, seemed on the verge of extinction, has come back to London with redoubled vigor this winter. In all the suburbs the well-known stories are being told over again, "Mother Goose" is quacking, and "Puss in Boots" miaowing, in the very center of the Empire, and the glass slipper is once more locating Cinderella in the heart of the West End, this time in the person of Miss Edna Best, one of London's most popular and accomplished "straight" actresses.

This is extremely gratifying to the faithful supporters of pantomime, but what pleases them even more is that this year pantomime has begun to play a part in one of the great perennial controversies of literature. Ought one to go in for art for art's sake, or should stories have a moral?

The verdict of pantomime is undoubtedly on the side of having a moral. All pantomimes have a moral, even when it is an unfashionable moral, as in "Mother Goose," which, as has been pointed out, keeps rigidly to the gold standard. "Dick Whittington" and "Puss in Boots" preach the virtue of kindness to animals, this virtue paying high dividends in both cases.

Definitely, pantomime ought to have a moral, though the moral should be kept unobtrusive. It is, in fact, kept so unobtrusive in some pantomimes, as, for example, in "Robinson Crusoe," that no one has yet found out what it is. But it is confidently felt that the moral is there, somewhere, and no effort is being spared to run it to earth. Perhaps, by the next pantomime season, research will have progressed far enough to permit of an official statement on this point. Meanwhile, it is pleasant to record that pantomime has now entered the realm of Serious Literary Discussion.

Mexican Enigma

Book News of the Day

ANTONIO LÓPEZ DE SANTA ANNA was a bundle of contradictions; he was cruel, magnanimous, recklessly brave, an abject coward, magnificent, grasping; he was loved, hated, feared, admired; he strutted and groveled, fought and ran, fawned and betrayed, rose to great heights and sank to abysmal depths—all unpredictably.

Probably no other country than Mexico could have produced him, as Wilfrid Hardy Callcott indicates in the subtitle of his biography, SANTA ANNA (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $3) — "The Story of an Enigma Who Once Was Mexico." Yet the same Mexico brought forth the imperturbable Zapotec, Benito Juárez, who hewed steadfastly forward like a Roman legionary, and the iron-handed Don Porfirio, who bent the nation to one fixed policy for thirty years. Say rather that he was an enigma, and let it go at that; logic does not explain him.

Born at Jalapa in 1794, the son of bourgeois parents, he was a lieutenant in the Spanish army at eighteen, chasing bandits in the northern deserts and receiving his first lessons in cruelty. At twenty-three, fighting for the King, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel; the same day, joining the rebels, he was rewarded with a full colonelcy. He helped make and break Iturbide; in 1823 he proclaimed for a republic. In 1829 he defeated the Spaniards in Tamaulipas, thereby winning the sobriquet of the Hero of Tampico. He was elected President as a liberal in 1833 and turned conservative in 1834. In 1836 he reduced the Alamo and was defeated at San Jacinto.

He had already discovered that temporary retirement, with a subordinate at the helm, a pronunciamento at the proper interval, and a fresh revolution were always good for at least a partial clearing of the political skies, and a new foothold for an opportunist. On one such occasion, he virtually staged a revolution against his own administration. In 1838 he lost a leg at Vera Cruz in the comic-opera "Pastry War" with the French. In 1846 he returned from exile, probably with the connivance of Polk, to lead his nation in the Mexican war, performing prodigies of organization and personal valor, yet always failing, as at Buena Vista, to deliver the one final thrust essential to victory. He loved his country passionately, yet he helped dismember it for Yankee gold (Gadsden Purchase). He was elected President three times, he made himself absolute dictator twice, and he was in exile six times, almost continuously so from 1855 to 1874.

Professor Callcott has combed the well-known sources and hunted up new documents, but he admits many lacunae, owing to the fact that great quantities of material are still unlocated. He hazards only fair and logical opinions on controversial points. The book is trustworthy, lucid and readable. K. C. K.

The Launching

Kilts—Return of the Native

THIS time Kilts was to travel alone. The master and mistress were preceding him to England, as there were arrangements to be made concerning the formalities of his arrival. Besides Kilts was quite capable of traveling alone.

His case was packed—a small collection of paraphernalia consisting of an extra collar and lead, his United States license so soon to be obsolete as far as his needs were concerned, his brush and comb, his dishes, even the despised muzzle somehow slipped in by mistake, and a green ball—Wee Maggie's gift at parting. Kilt's permit required for landing on British soil came importantly by cable.

On his last morning he took a long walk with Wee Maggie through many of their old haunts, but Kilts was hard put to give his attention to scents he would never again pursue and bones he would never again unearth with the thought of the new adventure reaching out before him. By way of farewell he proffered some small matters of advice to Wee Maggie which she was in no hurry to accept. Then, obedient to a command, he disappeared into the house from which he emerged an hour or so later bathed and trimmed. His coat shone in the sun, his whiskers projected with startling smartness. He had suddenly become the much-traveled, deeply thinking individual whom Wee Maggie had first taken such delight in guying.

For a moment he stood before her, cold nose just tipping cold nose; for a moment he gave her of his wisdom—that no matter what happened he had found it was always good. Wee Maggie's sharp eyes looked quizzical, her tail wagged doubtfully, then Kilts was bustled into the car to begin his drive to the boat. Wee Maggie watched him disappear.

* * *

At the wharf Kilts, following custom, was put into the hands of the ship's butcher, a friendly person who promised to give him many walks and be very kind. Kilts was to be his only private passenger, so even before the now familiar American shore was left for the dimly remembered English one, he was assured of care and attention. With Kilt's case in one hand and Kilts' lead held in the other, the butcher went toward the ship. Kilts never once looked back, eager and courageous and trustful he marched straight on, though the boat loomed forbiddingly ahead and beyond it lay great distances of turbulent water—so different from the quiet friendliness of fields and woods. At the gangplank the butcher picked Kilts up carefully, then they were on the ship. America with its curious and rather startling experiences had closed behind Kilts.

Kilts, after a week at sea, landed at Liverpool fit, rather fat, and thoroughly pleased with ships, butchers and himself. A Customs Official received him, a procedure which faces all dogs landing in England, and Kilts was then crated to his destination. The thrill of new adventure offset the slight sense of indignity and Kilts arrived, a few hours later, at Euston Station, London. There a van was waiting to carry him to Charing Cross.

Over the streets of London he jolted, at one moment catching a long-forgotten sound, at another a dimly recalled scent which reached far back into his thought, provoking memory and anticipation. Another train journey followed and by late afternoon Kilts arrived at the Kentish village where his master and mistress had arranged for him to spend his six-months period of quarantine.

* * *

Kilts, taken out of his crate, surveyed his new world—a small garden, grass, and a fruit tree for shade, a little house and in it on a raised platform a bed of crisp yellow straw. It was good, Kilts thought, a bit of England where he might roll and run and bury bones, and a little house he might call his own. Into the house he rushed and began an ecstatic burrowing and tossing of straw, impatient for his own particular kind of order that he might begin the business of living.

Then the gate opened and the master and mistress appeared. Kilts was in no hurry to greet them, preferring to have his house shipshape before they saw it. In a moment, however, when he did appear, it was with wisps of straw over his nose and his ears and his shaggy black coat.

"Oh Kilts!" the mistress dropped on her knees, her arms went around him.

The master sat on the grass beside her. He turned to Kilts with the honesty that always characterized all his dealings, "I'm sorry, old man, about this quarantine, but it's a law, so we must keep it."

Kilts turned to the mistress, "He won't mind," she said quietly, "he's always got so much to think about."

Kilts thanked her for saying so well what he had no words to say. E. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

Assertive Individualism

By Frank L. Perrin

ANY attempt to compare, in degrees, the propensity of members of the human family, at varying periods of experience, to assert the right of individual choice or selectivity would be futile. Human nature, in its main aspects, does not greatly change with the passing of the years, and hardly more noticeably with altered or what is regarded as improved environment. One wonders sometimes if the impeding and hindering influence is not the intensely human and primary desire to assert, though not always to enjoy, individual freedom from restraint or dictation.

Such a desire, natural enough and easily explainable, cannot, however, be entirely condoned. Indulged without limitation, it ignores and destroys whatever consideration should be thoughtfully given to communal rights or the demands of what is referred to as society. Today we see in the increasing tendency of those for whom greater opportunities for gainful employment are being provided an increasing tendency to dictate the terms and conditions of such employment. Such manifestations surprise no one. They are in every way consistent with recognized precedent. None question the right of individuals, singly or by classes, to insist upon their assumed or actual rights. The only question is as to the wisdom or reasonableness of such action.

* * *

First and most important, perhaps, are the hardship and the injustice inflicted upon others whose means of livelihood may be destroyed or endangered by the insistence of those who believe themselves aggrieved or imposed upon. One spoke in a great wheel is as important and as indispensable as another. In the operation of great industrial undertakings, the capital invested is as necessary as the labor employed. The work of the managing directors is as necessary as that of the shop foreman. That of the shipping and billing clerk is as vital as that of the operative in any department.

A few years ago, while attending the sessions of a prison congress in Canada, a visit was made to the model reformatory at Guelph, Ontario. To the layman it would seem that there had been provided there just about everything to encourage the reformation and rehabilitation of prisoners. There were broad acres in cultivation, factories and workshops of many kinds, comfortable quarters and pleasant surroundings. To the casual visitor no effort was apparent to impose undue or unnecessary restraint. Inmates were permitted to enjoy all the freedom they could accept without abuse of the generous privileges provided.

News dispatches earlier this week told of an uprising at this model institution, of the wanton destruction of property and of the escape of many prisoners. It is difficult to see in such an uprising anything except a selfish insistence upon privileges which those in revolt have shown themselves to have forfeited. It may be realized that this violent assertion of a forfeited right or privilege is a logical or natural sequel in ordinary human experience. Those who once offend or transgress come easily to the point where they seek to justify the use of force, or violence, or subterfuge, in their attempts to balance an account with their neighbors and with society, which by such means is unbalanceable.

* * *

In the language of the moment, there is an expression of challenge or derision which is quite apt. "He can't take it!" Perhaps this might be literally translated to mean that the individual referred to, whether you, or I, or the other fellow, hasn't the courage or the fortitude to balance an overdue account with those against whom he has offended. After all, the bed in which we lie is of our own making, very largely. The job we have to do is one to which the path of our own choosing has led us. The penalty we are called upon to pay is one which we, and we alone, have incurred.

Now there is a way out, a way of deliverance and emancipation, whether from self-imposed industrial servitude or from the seclusion which the penalty for wrongdoing surely brings. But this deliverance does not come, in the case of industrial inequality, through a resort to force or stubborn disobedience, or from prisons through rioting and incendiarism. Individual emancipation and reformation is not the product of mass action. There are open doors through which all may pass, if they will, with no man's hand turned against them.

The Wide Horizon

Franco's Dilemma

By R. A. Calvert

THE Spanish civil war has entered upon a new phase. December brought a ray of light when numerous hostages were exchanged and Christmas festivals paved the way for an exchange of minor concessions.

The period of utter and unconditional ruthlessness came to an end when "enemies" were allowed to pass through No-Man's-Land and visit ailing relatives in the opposite camp. Militiamen in Madrid walked into the fascist lines to go bond for the safety of men who had appealed for permission to spend Christmas Day with aged parents in the capital. This, the first news of any signs of an awakening, holds out hope of a change of heart.

Gen. Francisco Franco, now that his bluff has been called and he has failed to reduce Madrid by hunger, thirst and terror, is giving evidence of his inability to achieve victory without heavy reenforcements from abroad. Instead of weakening the powers of resistance of the defenders of Madrid, his ruthlessness has only stiffened it. The knowledge that foreign aviators, and not Spaniards, were responsible for the bombing of defenseless civilians and the destruction of private property, market places and churches—without achieving any military results—has given many of General Franco's followers food for thought.

No longer can he proclaim himself to be Spain's paladin of civilization. Even the American-built telephone exchange, known as the skyscraper monument to conservative capitalism, has been the object of repeated attacks from the air. One hundred women operators had narrow escapes.

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Now it is known, as General Franco's dilemma grows, that if Germany and Italy withdraw their support, he cannot hope to win. If either country decides to pour troops into Spain, the bill they will present must spell ruin if and when victory is achieved. On the other hand, the Spanish people have earned deservedly a fine reputation in history for an almost incredible capacity to thwart the aims of foreign invaders.

Peaceful Spain of 1935 was getting ready for a drive against the foreigners resident on its soil. All parties were shouting "Spain for the Spaniard." A permanent Foreign Office official was actually allowed to publish a book, virtually an attack on resident bodies of French engineers, British mining syndicates and German merchants. Legislation was prepared to sweep the foreigner out of the country. It was the voice of public opinion.

In a hotel lounge, some months ago, just across the French border, I was discussing with Spanish acquaintances the prospects of an amicable settlement of the civil war. Five or six Spaniards, holding political opinions of various and opposite shades, joined in the discussion. Everyone affirmed that compromise between the contending parties would be utterly impossible.

I then submitted that as Spaniards could not possibly be persuaded to give way to Spaniards, ways and means should be sought for foreign intervention, and temporary foreign control be invited until all disputes of a vital nature had been settled.

The innocent suggestion fell upon the assembly like a thunderbolt! Every one of the Spaniards seemed hardly able to contain himself from sheer exasperation and, whatever his political views, each seemed converted into my personal enemy.

* * *

"If there is anything which would unite all Spaniards," they exclaimed to a man, "that would be an attempt to subject our country to foreign control!" On this point, it was obvious, churchmen, liberals, monarchists, Basque independents, were all agreed.

It is perhaps the realization of ultimate complications, even in Spain itself, which has prevented Italy, let alone Germany, from throwing all its weight behind General Franco. At the best, fascism, until early this year alien to the Spanish mind, makes little appeal to the majority of General Franco's followers. The very presence of militarized Germans must be galling to the patriotic Spaniard, to whom the idea of rigidity in discipline is repulsive.

As to communism under Moscow, not even Catalonia would submit to such foreign *ingerencia*. Its very extremism keeps the Federation of Iberian Anarchists out of the Russian orbit, and it is more than likely that a victorious "red" Spain will eject its Russian collaborators as soon as their help is no longer needed.

When Spaniards realize they are the cat's-paws of Russia and her opponents, Germany and Italy, and become conscious they are fighting for something they do not want, there will arise a new understanding and the possibility of peace. It may come if and when Germany withdraws from the Spanish adventure.

As to the illusion which has drawn left-wing volunteers to Spain "to help fight the world's battle for democracy," those who take an impartial view feel that there is as yet no possible foundation for a democratic government in Spain.